BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
S. S. NORMAN, B.A.—H.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
KARMARKAR KIRKHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 124 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921. — TWO ANNAS

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
30th July	MOREA	10,890
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th ,,	NOVARA	6,850
20th ,,	MANTUA *	10,909
27th ,,	DEVANIA	8,092
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th ,,	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	A Steamer	
24th ,,	NALI ERA *	13,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th ,,	MOREA	10,890
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
29th ,,	MALWA	10,941

*Through steamer from Australia.

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.
A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
10th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
25th ,,	SOUDAN.*	To Colombo Straits and China.
19th July	NALDERA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

Through steamer from London.) *

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £16
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July	HUGHLI	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
25th July	CHAKDARA	Basra direct
29th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct.
27th ,,	KAROA	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1590.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Bushu Maru	R. Hayashi	14th July	30th July
Ataka Maru	M. Iriye	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	10th ,,
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	7th Aug.	20th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5539	25th ,,	7th Aug
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th ,,	2nd ,,
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st ,,	12th ,,
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	5074	15th Aug.	29th ,,

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK' LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buonos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg.	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	99,500
Reserve Fund	£	26,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£1,005.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent.. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ...	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mchsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,286
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE. 9/1, Clive St., Calcutta — MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1867.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
82, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT — Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305.
KHOSLA & CO.,
Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Razulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Ilukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorje & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Rs. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTEL

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Baza
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HATTERSLEY MILL CO., LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 3 o'clock (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts upto 31st March 1921.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
or The Hattersley Mill Co, Ltd.,
ALLEN BROS. Co., (India), Ltd.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th July, 1921, both days inclusive.

C10057

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building", Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and duly Audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921, and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, and
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th July to 6th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.

C9867

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921.
2. To confirm appointment of Mr. M. S. Captain as a Director.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may lay before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July 1921 to 7th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1921.

C10144

PUBLIC NOTICES.

D. S. DUTT & CO.

THE GOODWILL of the above well-established firm of Booksellers, Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Suppliers to Railways, and dealers in general goods is for sale, due to the death of the Managing Partner. Please apply to the above by letter at Gamdevi, Grant Road, Bombay.

R900

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Ijara for selling Toddy juice extracted from date and palm trees, situated within the limits of the Dharampur State for Samvat year 1978 and for certain villages of the state will be given by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, 1921, at 12 noon in the Hazur Office at Dharampur. Those who are desirous of taking the Ijara may present themselves at the office. The tenders for the Ijara will be accepted in the Hazur Office. The conditions of the auction will be read out at the time and shall be strictly followed.

KHANDABHAI M. D.,
Revenue Officer,
Dharampur State.

Revenue Office, Dharampur State,
19th July, 1921.

C10160

FOR SALE AT DUMAS.

THE PREMIER SEA RESORT OF WESTERN INDIA

WELL SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND of 1,000 square yards each in Scheme I, as well as one acre plots in Scheme II at reasonable rates on leasehold. Land for sale to Indians only. For further particulars apply to SECRETARY, Development Scheme, Dumas, Via-Surat.

C9823

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE: WHARFAGE.

AS provided for in Clause (k) of para 104 of the current Goods Tariff No. II, Clause (e) of para 104 is hereby amended.

"Until further notice wharfage will be charged on coal not removed from the general siding at Stores Depot before closing time of the day on which it is unloaded."

Manager's Office,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay 21st July 1921.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

C10163

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

& P. O. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.

(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.

N. H. T. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the forlowing business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st March 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointments of Mr. M. A. Tana and Mr Damodher Govindjee Madhowjee as Directors.
(3) To elect two Directors in the place of Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. and Mr. F. E Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st July, 1921, to the 3rd August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
For the New Era Industries, Ltd.,
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE,
Secretary,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1921.

C10166

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.

R485

FOR SALE,

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Bubble, Corner Stones, Mstal Header, etc

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp od Agrve Fibre.". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 48, Medows Street, Fort.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition was on the 8th day of July, 1921, presented to His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by the abovenamed Company to confirm alteration of the said Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be executed by Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 17th day of May, 1921, and which resolution runs as follows:—

"That the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by omitting Clause 6 thereof."

and notice is further given that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1921, and any person interested in the said Company whether as creditor or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his attorney or counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Madhavji & Co., of Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1921
(Sd.) MADHAVJI & Co.,
C10191 Solicitors for the Company.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED HANIF bin SHAIK HOOSEIN, a Guard in G. I. P. Railway of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant. ... Deceased.

HAMIDABAI, widow of Mahomed Hanif bin Shaik Hoosein, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
C10234 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

138, Apollo, Street, Fort.

SALE AT NEW MARINE LINES NO. 21.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard by Roberts, blackwood old open carved chifloniers cupboards and sofas etc. collection of very rich oil paintings, water colours and old china ware, rich electric table and hall lamps, electric ceiling fans, English enamelled bath tubs and wash hand stands, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, white enamelled single bedsteads with horse hair matting and curtains, almyrahs and cupboards by Roberts, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, meat safes, one extra large size English steel round ice refrigerator with patent round tray, glass door book cases, easy chairs, palm stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of F. F. Gordon, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 21 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Fort Press by order of the concerned:—

About 21 Full pressed Bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 27th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

NOTICE.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
DADA CASSUM and others
vs.
MARIAMBAI, widow and others.

The sale of immoveable property situate at Bhisti Mohalla, Jakaria Masjid Street, that was advertised to take place THIS DAY is POSTPONED till further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 cases Suitings Cloth 56in. by 300½ and 307½ yards.
1 case Artificial Silk 38in. by 787 yards.
On account and at the risk of the concerned:—
1 case 20 pieces Cream and Navy Serge.
1 case 12 pieces Cream and Navy Serge.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
4 cases each 600 bundles Black Silk Lameta and 150 lbs. Imitation Silver Thread.
1 case Roller Skin 30 doz. by 26in. by 20in.
1 case Roller Skin 20 doz. by 25in. and 20in.
1 package 33 Nos. Silver and Nickle Pocket and Wrist Watches.
2 cases Colonial and Adam Phonographs.
7 packages containing 20 German Bicycles "All Right", Gentleman Model.
3 crates Plates of Johnson Bros.
1 case Brass Eyelets and Rings about 400 gross.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

[illegible] Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 27th & THURSDAY the 28th inst. both days at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of trinklets, binoculars, cameras, bales of C. P. goods, Holdalls, Saddles, iron nails, copper boiler, machinery, one case lanterns, English books, medicines brushes, bicycles, condensed milk, 2 cases glass sheets, colour, mineral water essences, kit bags, whips, glass bangles, truks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelled ware, old umbrellas, cylinders, ghee, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 CASES BRASS CIRCLES.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Beer Sain and Co.:—

80 cases brass circles.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 300 tons Moulmien First-Class Selected Teak Squares.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder.

By order of the Marwadi Timber Trading Co.:—

About 100 tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Shriram Ramnaranjan:—

About 200 tons Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares W. S. S. Co.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE of about 71 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak squares.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd August, at 5-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of seth Essofally Mahomedally.

About 36 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares.

On account and at the risk seth Vallej Mahomed Joosub.

About 35 tons Wallace Moulmien First Class selected Teak Squares.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 321.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of M. Josephson, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th July, 1921, at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.), at Gool Mansion, Mayo Road, opposite Bandstand, the household furniture consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, English sideboard, piano, safe, utensils, crockeries, etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February, 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1921, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Kala Chauki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. New Nos. Old Survey No. New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street Nos. 31, 31 and 31, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48 Medows Street, or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A GREAT DOUBLE BILL

A TWO-STAR ATTRACTION
A TWO-STAR ATTRACTION
A POWERFUL STORY AND A RIOTOUS COMEDY.

Welcome re-appearance of the Beautiful

Dorothy Dalton
Dorothy Dalton

in a Powerful story of Love and Mystery!

"LOVE LETTERS"
"LOVE LETTERS"

This story of a wife falsely suspected of a crime is the GREATEST PICTURE Dorothy Dalton has ever appeared in.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in Mutual-Chaplin Comedy:

"THE IMMIGRANT"
"THE IMMIGRANT"

Another 30 minutes Riotous Merriment.

NEXT SATURDAY. 30th JULY

The Great All-British Film:

'UNMARRIED'

Featuring GERALD DUMAURIER, GLADYS COOPER MALVINA LONG FELLOW and a Host of British Stars and WELL KNOWN PUBLIC PEOPLE

The most distinguished Cast ever presented in a propoganda film.

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
BREAKING RECORDS NIGHTLY.

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY SERIAL DRAMA:

A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"The Phantom Foe"
"The Phantom Foe"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS,

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful Star

JUANITA HANSEN
AND
WARNER OLAND.

THREE FRESH EPISODES:

Episode 9th "THE TRANCE"
" 10th "THE OPERATING TABLE"
" 11th "THE TERROR"

"PAINT AND POWDER?"—Comic.

IMPERIAL

TO NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
'VELVET FINGERS'
WITH
MARGURITE COURTOT.

THIRD WEEK

Episode 7th The House of the Thousand Veils
" 8th Aiming Straight
" 9th The Broken Necklace

THRILLS!
ROMANCE!
MYSTERY!

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

Time—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Western India Foot Ball Association.

ROVERS CHALLENGE CUP COMPETITION.

Entries are invited for the above competition. Rules and conditions can be obtained from the Joint Honorary Secretaries. Closing date Wednesday August 3rd 1921.

ENTRANCE FEE RS. 25/-.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.
H. ELLIOTT,
Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
W. A. LOWRY,
Motor Union Insurance Co.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Women's University Settlement

FIRST CLASSICAL CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, July 27th 1921
6 p.m. (S. T.)

Y. W. C. A. Hall,

MAYO ROAD.

Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, may be obtained from Messrs. Rose & Co., or at the doors.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SAMPSON
SAMPSON
SAMPSON

The Greatest Acrobat Boxer of the age

AT THE

VENUS CINEMA

Oppo. Goods Yard—Byculla

Four Shows Nightly — 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Popular Prices—Re. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 6 & 3.

THE MAJESTIC

CAUGHT IN THE COILS OF AN OCTOPUS

One of the biggest moment of this great Vitagraph Serial. You will sit with breath-bated and pulse-pounding at this daring and spectacular scene — which is just one among scores of other sensational incidents that stud this romantic, mysterious Serial.

Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers

An amazing mysterious Story of a man who had two selves.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MAHATMA GANDHIJI

AT

THE MAJESTIC

Shree Gandhiji's first appearance on Cinema Screen, his tribute to the memory of lats Lok. Tilak, and his activities at Poona, with our leaders.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

TO-NIGHT

YOU MUST DECIDE!

WHICH?

A charming Young Man with Love—or An ordinary sort with,

"Diamonds and Pearls"

(6 Reel—6,000 feet)

Starring the Dainty Damsel of the Screen

Kitty Gordon

and the handsome hero of the Movie-World

MILTON SILLS.

It is not usual that Love can be bought—at any price, but Violette somehow manages to make a decent bargain, and comes out of the situation in the end quite satisfactorily. She gets Love together with

"Diamonds and Pearls"

Don't miss this splendid Picture of human frailty.

A 2-Reel Larry Semon Comedy in the Programme, "PASSING THE BUCK."

Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPISTS. Apply stating experience SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Fort.
A C1025

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for State service. Apply with terms to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur.
A C10129

WANTED—Competent DRAFTSMEN for Electrical Supply Co.'s work. Apply stating qualifications and pay required to Box No. 6084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R901

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE for Bansda High School. Salary Rs. 75-10-125 p.m. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the end of July. J. H. ANJARIA, Head Master.
A C10127

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for selling shares of dividend paying respectable Companies on salary, T. A. and commission on guaranteed business. Apply MITRA & SONS, Managing Agents, 2/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
A C10222

WANTED—A PRESS MANAGER and a REPORTER with previous experience in newspaper office, for Rangoon Daily News State qualifications and salary required. Indians preferred. Apply MANAGER, Daily News, Rangoon.
A C10223

WANTED—Trained and experienced GRADUATE for a responsible post, able to teach English and Sanskrit to the higher classes. Good prospects. Law students need not apply SECRETARY, Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay No. 4.
A R905

WANTED—A fast COMPETENT TYPIST for a big Engineering office. Those able to type on Underwood (policy size) and Oliver machines preferred Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 6086, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A C10210

AGENTS WANTED.—Everywhere for the sale of our four coloured India's National Crown Callender 1922, Regd. containing 84 coloured photos of renowned patriots. For terms apply to MEHTA & Co., Anarkate Street, Lahore.
A C10187

WANTED.—PROFFESORS of Persian, Arabic, Gujarati, English, Sanskrit, History, and Economics, for The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Apply stating qualifications, age, experience, and requirements to the undersigned. A. T. GIDVANI. Principal Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. Ahmedabad.
A C10144

WANTED.—An experienced SECRETARY, one well versed in English and Accounts. Must be honest and hard working. Government pensioner preferred. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 6083, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R898

WANTED—A thoroughly capable MACHINIST, must have had practical Machine and Fitting Shop experience, tactful, and capable of handling labour. Apply with testimonials, stating age, experience, and wages to Box No. 6060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10129

WANTED—Two Lady UNDERGRADUATES with good knowledge of Gujerati for posts of Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the Navsari and Amreli Divisions, salary Rs. 60-10/3-120. Applications with testimonials to be addressed before 15th August, 1921, to A. M. MASANI, Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, Baroda.
A 10238

FULLY certified NURSES required for the "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dharangadra. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 food allowance p.m., quarters found. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials F. SHAH F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Chief Medical Officer, Dhrangadra State.
A C10189

WANTED—For a Limited Concern, one INSPECTOR of agencies and 4 AGENTS for Bombay. Salary Rs. 150 and 75 respectively. Travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty invest Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively in shares of the concern. Should be able to join at once. Apply Box No. 6071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R871

WANTED—A LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College, Rajkot. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. rising to Rs. 250 with free Quarters. Qualified European or Indian Ladies may apply with testimonials to the undersigned for the post. C. H. Pandya, G. M. Nunshi, Vithaldas G. Trivedi, Secretaries.
A R10116

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy. The policy combines free medical aid and accident compensation, with ordinary life assurance. Profits guaranteed at 50 per cent. Handsome agency terms and exclusive districts to gentlemen who can introduce business. Apply HINDUSTAN ASSURANCE & MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, LTD., Maclagan Road, Lahore.
A C9999

WANTED—A qualified person for the post of an Honorary Pharmaceutical Chemist at the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), for giving students a course of 60 demonstrations of one hour each on an honorarium of Rs. 300. The applicants should forward their applications with testimonials before 15th August, 1921, to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bombay, Poona.
A C10228

WANTED for the National College Burma. One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach the undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sula-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9788

WANTED—(1) A PALACE ENGINEER on the following terms:—Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 650. Post permanent and Pensionable. Leave and T. A. according to the State Rules. Security equal to four months' pay. It will have to be deposited in lump sum or by instalments, and will be liable to forfeiture in case of leaving the State service without permission. None but fully qualified men for the post of Assistant Engineers from some recognized College need apply. Preference will be given to the candidate who has building's and Palace experience. (2) A ROAD SUPERVISOR, pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications. None but an experienced hand need apply. Apply with copies of certificates and Photo, which will not be returned, before 10th August to RAI SAHAB LALA SITA RAM, C.E., State Engineer, Alwar.
A C10208

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENT WANTED for tea, salary Rs. 100 and 7 per cent. commission side business only Darjeeling Tea Co., Post Box No. 1032, CALCUTTA.
A 911

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERKS, males and females. Apply immediately stating salary to Box No. 6088, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R906

WANTED—ENGLISH CLERKS, knowing Gujarati. Please apply to B. WALVEkar, SECRETARY NEW SPORTS CLUB, opposite Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon Back Road
A R910

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS by a Collegian well up in English, Persian to teach boys and girls charges very moderate. Apply Box No. 6089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R907

SEEKS EMPLOYMENT.—An influential Salesman, having vast experience in Hosiery, Perfumery, Paper, Glassware, Cutlery etc. Can join immediately any big European or Indian firms. Apply Box No. 6087, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R904

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE POST in some Bank or Business House by a capable M.A., having one and a half year's experience of the Secretariat of the Government of India. Apply Box No. 6056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R850

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Nice and airy FLATS, in the Settlement House, Proctor Road, with electric fitting and up-to-date Sanitary arrangements at reduce rates. Apply to M. BANKELAL & Co., Mumbadevi.
C R886

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
Q C9690

TO LET at Kirkee, Aundh Road, 10 minutes walk from the Station, River View, two newly built Bungalows. Apply to Box No. 6091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R909

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

TWO HORSE CARRIAGES for hire on monthly payment. Write Box No 6079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J R888

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA C9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—One STEAM ENGINE, complete with slide valve automatic Piston. Working Horse Power 350. Cylinder diameter. High Pressure 17. Low Metal Pressure diameter 32" stroke 4 ft. Revolution 64 per minute. Pressure 125 of JOHN WILLIAM of ROCHDALE, Fly wheel 16 ft. diameter of 11 Rope. For particulars apply to Mr. LUKMANJI UKABHAI, Bhindi Bazaar, Gujar Street, Bombay 9.
K C10183

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS, (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy independant and honourable ways of making money. Enclose ½ anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 638

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

AN Upright Piano by "Schiedmayer," as good as new. Rare opportunity Rs. 1,000. Apply Box No. 6081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R897

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS between Kalbadevi and Share Bazar on the 25th or 26th inst Anybody getting the same will please communicate to Box No. 6090, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R908

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEMON GRASS OIL FOR SALE in quantities. Agents wanted on Commission bases. Apply H. SANKARA AIYAR, Kuladakurichi, Tinnevelly Dt.
T R854

MAURICE SUGAR—Fine dry Maurice Sugar Rs 7 per maund. We will send you at once on a receipt of a postcard PARSI DAIRY FARM, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.
T R878

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—The price lists with samples or without sample of all sorts of country made articles such as Dhotis, Provision, Stationary, Cutlery, Hosiery, Harbadessharry and the like from the manufacturers. SAKSENA & SONS, Kheri-Lakhimpur.
T R912

11 LBS. parcel delivered Al William Pears or best Dessert Apples or Al Walnuts or Hazelnuts Rs. 5 and 5/8/. Dry unstoned Apricots or Hazelnut or Apricot kernels or Dried Apple rings Rs. 5 per 5 lbs. FRUIT INDUSTRY, Srinagar Kashmir. Telegrams: Amba.
T R681

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
M C 9714

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE Rs.

Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5	140
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2	150
Royal No. 6, Brief Size	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, latest, brief, little used	250
L. C. Smith 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rebuilt, Brief, 275, Policy	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	230
Remington 11, Brief, 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300 Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New ...	230

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Patit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

SECTION VI (Amended).

TENDERS for STRENGTHENING THREE STEEL BRIDGES will be received up to 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of August, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, specification, etc., may be obtained from the undersigned, who will allow drawings to be examined and give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th July 1921.
TA C10195

S. S. L'YSER.

FOR SALE.

BY PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads at Tanjong Rhu.

SPECIFICATION.

Wooden steamer (teak, oak and elm),
Length between perpendiculars 233 ft. 9in.
Breadth overall, 39 ft. 4 in.
Depth 20 ft. 8 in.
Draught loaded 19 ft. 0 in.
Net tonnage 1031.
Gross tonnage 1778.
Dead weight 2200 tons.
Capacity of bunkers 300 tons.
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO. (Incorporated in Tientsin), Hsin Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November, 1920.
Triple expansion steam, engine 1,000 IHP built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.
Electric light.
Steam steering gear.
6 cargo hoists.
Capacity of the holds 58000 cubic feet.
Capacity of the twin deck 29,806 cubic feet.
Accommodation for 8 first class passengers
Shelter deck for deck passengers.
Certificate of classification Bureau VERITAS 3/3. G. 1/1.
Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, Singapore.
Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender
Ba

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY CINEMA TRADE ASSOCIATION

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cinema Trade Association held in the Office of the Excelsior Theatre, Bastion Road (entrance Ravelin Street) on THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Office Bearers for the ensuing year will be elected. At the Meeting it is hoped to have a full representative gathering from those interested in the Cinema Business, not only from Bombay City but from all over the Presidency.
C10237

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "CALCUTTA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th July from Japan via Hongkong Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A STEAM ROLLER of 8 tons capacity for the Kurla Municipality. Quotations with full details should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st July, 1921.

(Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA,
President,
Kurla Municipality.

Kurla, 21-7-21.
C10188

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 30th July; 6th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 27th and 31st August 3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st and 24th, September; 1st, 5th and 8th October 1921 for Poona Races.

Two special trains will run on each date i.e. one for first and the other for second class passengers. On no account will a third train be run.

For full particulars, see poster notice at Stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Supdtt., Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

D. S. BURN.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1921.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(In Corporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ON POONA RACE DAYS namely on 30th July; 6th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 27th, and 31st August; 3rd, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th, September; 1st, 5th, 8th, October 1921, the following suburban trains will run to altered timings as under:—

51 Down Kalyan Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 8-55 instead of 9-5.
101 Down Thana Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 10-0 instead of 9-50.
53 Down Kalyan Passenger will leave Victoria Terminus at 10-8 instead of 10-10.

D. S. BURN.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.
C10235

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held the Registered Office of the Company No. 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the six months ending 31st March 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as NOTIFIED in the Press are CLOSED from the 25th July, 1921, to the 6th August 1921 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 25th August, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 23rd July, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. Change of Address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this so that the Dividend Warrant may not be lost or misdirected.
C10232

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AS one of the Liquidators Mr. MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI has tendered his resignation of his post as one of the Liquidators of the Company by a letter addressed to his Co-Liquidator Mr. N. P. Whaddia on the 21st instant (a copy of which is annexed hereto). Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 2/6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the Third day of August, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as an Extraordinary Resolution a Resolution to the following effect:—

"That the resignation given by Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai of his post as one of the Voluntary Liquidators of the Company by his letter to his Co-Liquidator of the 21st day of July, 1921, be accepted and that the said Mr. N. P. Whaddia is hereby appointed and shall act as the Sole Voluntary Liquidator of the Company from the date of the resignation of the said Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai as one of the Voluntary Liquidators. The remuneration of the said Mr. N. P. Whaddia shall be one per cent. on the total realization of the Company's assets since the 22nd day of July, 1921, in addition to all out of pocket expenses."

(Sd.) N. WHADDIA.
Liquidator.

Bombay, Dated the 25th day of July 1921.

COPY OF THE LETTER ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

Bombay, 21st July 1921.

To,
N. P. WHADDIA, Esq.,
Liquidator of the China Mills, Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

Dear Sir,

As I am proceeding to Europe on Saturday next the 23rd instant, I beg to tender this my resignation of my office as one of the Liquidators of the China Mills, Ltd., (in liquidation) as from the 22nd instant.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
C10234

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of JUNIOR TUTOR in Surgery at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Applicants should be Registered Practitioners and since graduation should have held an appointment as House Surgeon, or Clinical Registrar in a Government Hospital in India for a period of not less than twelve months.

The successful candidate will be expected to attend at the Hospital daily between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. and conduct Tutorial Classes and give Clinical Demonstrations in Surgery to the students of the Hospital.

The appointment will extend in the first place for one year and an honorarium of Rs. 75 p.m. will be given.

B. HIGHAM.
M.B., B.S., (Lond) Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 25th July, 1921.
C 10229

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement published in the "Times of India", the "Jame Jamshed" and other papers of the 26th instant over the signature of Messrs. Mulji Thakoredas and Co., attorneys for Mr. Allimahomed Shaikh Larjee, Notice is hereby given on behalf of our client Mr. MERWANJI BOMANJI KASHINATH he is the Managing Partner of the Excelsior Works at New Queen's Road, opposite the Royal Opera House, and that Mr. Jehangirji Hormasji Marker, the Manager of the said Works, has been in our client's employ for a number of years, and that our client alone has the power to dismiss him from service. The said Mr. Allimahomed Shaikh Larjee has no power to dismiss any employees of the said Works and had moreover no cause to dismiss the said Mr. Jehangirji Hormasji Marker. The purported dismissal of the said Mr. Jehangirji Hormasji Marker by Mr. Allimahomed Shaikh Larjee was, therefore, unauthorized and wrongful, and the public are informed that Mr. Marker will continue to carry on the shop as Manager and also as the duly constituted attorney of our client, and all the constitutents and customers of the shop are requested to continue to deal with him as the Manager of the said Works as heretofore.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Bomanji Kashinath.

26-7-21. C10230

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHERIFFBHOY THAVER of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the purchaser the immoveable property, a particular description whereof is hereunder given free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the purchaser will proceed with the matter. Any claim not made known within the said period as hereby required shall be considered to have been waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY HEREIN ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of wuit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112, one hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2421, New No. 9462, Old Survey No. 848, New Survey No. 4384 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7382 and Street No. 315 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Syed Ramzan, on or towards the West by Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein Kapadia and on or towards the South by the property of Jan Mahomed Joosab.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1921.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10226

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PEROZSHA JAMSETJI TADIWALA, Bai DINBAI, widow of Jamsetji Kavasji Tadiwala and Messrs. BAHADURJI JAMSETJI TADIWALA and BYRAMJI KAVASJI TADIWALA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easements, incumbrances, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece of Foras freehold land with the messuage or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, Parel, outside the Fort in Registration Sub District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 683 sq yds. or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 662, 662, 663, 687, 689 and 759, New No. A/12645 3A/12645, B/12646, 1B/12646 New Survey No. 1B/2670, 1B/2669, 1C/2670 and 1C/2669 and in the Books of the Assessor Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 2394 (2), Street No. 10A and bounded, on the East by the property of Jugail Hamantrao on the West by the DeLisle Road aforesaid, on the North by the property of Haji Karim Haji Mahomed and on the South by the property of Nowroji Jamsetji Amroliwala.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1921.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C10227

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 473 of 1918.

TYABALLI ABDULALLI HAVELIWALLA, Assignee of the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff Ebrahim Abdulally in the immoveable property at Packmodia Street, in the estate of Bai Cooverbai deceased .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) Abdulally Karimbhai Haveliwalla, (2) Mohomed Hussen Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (3) Tyaballi Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (4) Sharafalli Abdulalli Haveliwalla, (5) Bai Saibai, daughter of Abdulali Haveliwalla and wife of Rehmatbai Hussenalli, (6) Ebrahim Esufalli Chakmakwalla, (7) Lukmanji Musaji, (8) Noorbhai Dawoodbhai (8a) Amtubai Dawoodbai and (8b) Manekbai Dawoodbhai and (8c) Khatizabai Dawoodbhai the heirs and legal representatives of Dawoodbhai Peerbhai deceased, (9) Hussenalli Mohamadalli, (9a) Gulamalli Abdulalli Haveliwalla and (9b) Tyabali Abdul alli Haveliwalla, (10) Essufali Mahomedalli, all of Bombay, Borah Mohamedan Inhabitants the 1st and 5th and 9a defendants residing at Dhaboo Street, the 2nd at Tardeo the 3rd, 4th, 6th, 8the, 9th, 9thb and 10th defts. at Packmodia Street and the 7th at Nagdevi Street and the 8th 8tha, 8thb, at Napean Sea Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 18th October, 1920, and the Judge's Order dated 5th April 1921 for Sale made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court on the premises on MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1921 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Shaikh Abdulla Packmodia Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2755, New No. 9750, Old Survey No. 1212, New Survey No. 4507 and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 6960 and Street Nos. 43 and 53 Street Khara Tank and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public guttar and the house of Balaram Sudkhaji Bulay, on or towards the West by Packmodia Street, on or towards the North by a guttar and the house of Babaji Noorbhai and on or towards the South by Khara Talao Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1921.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C9982

AMUSEMENTS.

IT GOES ON FAMOUSLY!

OUR DOUBLE PROGRAMME!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and This Week, the powerful religious Indian Mythological Photodrama

"SANT TUKARAM"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet)

produced by the Hindoostan Film Company.

And also further two new Episodes of their highly popular serial

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Featuring GEORGE LARKIN AND ANNE LUTHER.

(Episodes 9 and 10 are screened this week).

Please mark the timings carefully:

Four Shows Daily at: 4-30; 6-30; 8-30 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,

15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,

P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(To be run on Saturday, 30th July, 1921.) Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 25th July, 1921.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Thunder, aged.
Mr P B Avasia's Eudoxus, 5 years.
Mr Vernon's Liberty, 6 years.
Mr R R S's Mademoiselle Foch, 5 years.
Mr R R S's Heart Free, 4 years.
Mr Kelso's We Two, aged.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' Plymouth Rock, 4 years.
H H the Maharaja of Navanagar's Bruce Lodge, 4 years.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr F A Tarrant's Marley, 3 years.
Mr Heath's Arclight, 4 years
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Quartz, 5 years.
Mr M Goculdass' Forward III, aged.
Mr N Begmahomed's Very Little, 4 years.
Mr P B Avasia's Barbary, 3 years.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Prime Boy, 4 years.
Mr Vernon's Pine Park, 6 years.
Mr M C Patel's Pine Tree, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough, 5 years.
Mr R R S's Heart Free, 4 years.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi, aged.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Vengeance, 3 years.
Mr J N De Souza's Dayspring, 4 years.
Mr A S Tyebjee's South Star, 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass' Polyorama, 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup, 4 years.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy, 3 years.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr F A Tarrant's My Eva, 3 years.
Mr F A Tarrant's Soft Note, 3 years.
Mr F A Tarrant's Marby, 3 years.
Mr E A Gubbay's Flotelle, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's Birthday Clothes, aged.
Mr M M Isfani's Another Night, 4 years.
Mr Heath's Kaioolah, 4 years.
Mr Heath's South Notts, 4 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Reef, 6 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gentle Saxon, 6 years.
Mr A Hoyt's Limehouse Light, 4 years.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Warburton, 4 years.
Mr W King's Gunda, 5 years.
Mr N Begmahomed's Very Little, 4 years.
Mr N Begmahomed's Mim, 5 years.
Mr N Begmahomed's Little Charlie, 5 years.
Mr H B Shroff's Miss Glad Eyes, 5 years.
Mr P B Avasia's Spearwood, aged.
Mr Vernon's Oregon Pine, aged.
Mr Vernon's Japanese Pine, aged.
Messrs Vernon and T Harrison's Penny Pie, aged.
Mrs M C Patel's My Patsey, 6 years.
Mr R R S's Archer, 5 years.
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve, 6 years.
Messrs Noble and H B Sorabjee's Hibernia, 4 years.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's Charles William, 3 years.
Mrs H Wilson's White Simon, 4 years.
Mr Wilson's Beggar Prince, 5 years.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa, 6 years.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader, 5 years.
Mr S D Magarabi's Fine Trout, aged.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Magical Mike, 4 years.
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock, aged.
Mr J N De Souza's Claim A, aged.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Simon Grab, 6 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ramadan, 4 years.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Box O'Tricks, 4 years.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's May Lass, 5 years.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice, aged.
Mr M Goculdass' White Bell, 4 years.
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect, 4 years.
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar's The Lark, 3 years.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's Princess Ila, 4 years.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Dilawar Khan's Mary Brown, 4 years.
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Black Stone, aged.
Mr Heath's Steel Blue, 4 years.
Mr Heath's Jovial, 3 years.
H H Maharaja of Mysore's Cuidon, 5 years.
H H Yuvaraja of Mysore's Better Luck, 5 years.
Mr A Hoyt's Discarded, aged.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Belgraven, 5 years.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Criadillo, 4 years.
Mr Vernon's Sugar Cane, aged.
Mr M Ghorpade's Maiden Palm, aged.
Lieut-Col G Moore's Foam by Burton T B E—Dam C B, aged.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr B Hormusji's Boaster, 13-2½.
Mr S A Wahed's Prince Charlie, 14-0.
Mr S A Wahed's Paragon, 14-0.
Mr Felice's Faisal, 13-2.
Mr S N Mahomed's Paleface, 13-3½.
Mr S N Mahomed's Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr S N Mahomed's Velvet, 13-3½.
Mr Abdul Razak Obeyed's Good Boy, 13-1½.
Mr A M Shamlan's Malabar, 13-3.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's Romeo, 13-3½.
Mr Abdul Latiff Mana's My Moon, 13-3½.
Mr Mahomed Jamal's Crescent, 13-2½.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Shunwar, 13-3½.
Mr Saleh Tookmachi's Musroor, 13-2.
Mr S R A Wahab's Tunis, 14-0.
Mr S R A Wahab's Aeroplane, 13-8.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff, 13-3½.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Eagle, 13-3½.
Mr M H Sharaballi's Persian Star, 13-2½.
Mr Abdul Karim Dakayel's Vagrant, 13-1½.
Mr Marks' Centry, 13-3½.
Mr Marks' Anit, 13-3.
Mr Marks' Assurance, 13-2.
Mr Gubber Mahomed's Panchgani, 13-2.
Messrs Gubber Mahomed and K S Irani's Malik Aswad, 14-0.
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and D S Irani's Nasaralla, 13-2.
Mr Lantin's Last Day, 13-2.
Mr Oomiashanker Rowjee's Bluey Lee, 13-3½.
Mr F Valimahomed's Aligarh, 14-0.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Theara, 13-3½.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Rehan, 13-3½.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Truelove, 13-3½.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Scipio, 14-0.
Mr Heath's Arthur, 13-3.
Mr Heath's Marine, 13-1½.
Mr Heath's Moyeed, 14-0.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Farook, 13-3.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Moon, 13-3½.
Mr D D Ghista's Decoration, 13-3½.
Mr D D Ghista's Gold Coin, 13-3½.
Mr Munshi Ali Mahomed Abdulla's Lord Belmore, 13-3½.
Mr S N Mahomed's America, 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' Magdala, 13-3½.
Mr M Goculdass' Potentate, 13-3½.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Vulcan, 14-0.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Viper, 13-3½.
Messrs S R A Wahab and M Shaffi's Cummer, 14-0.
Mr Syed Rashid's Monarch, 13-3½.
Mr Syed Rashid's All Clear, 13-2.
Mr R H Gahagan's Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr M M Karbhari's Imkin, 13-2½.
Mr Hoosain Kadum's Silver Grey, 13-3.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Hoomayun, 13-2½.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Goodman, 13-2½.
Mr Yussuff Haroon's Small Diamond, 14-0.

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.

The wonderful book 'the Heavens Unveiled' enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.

B318

Mr Vernon's Vernon, 14-0.
Mr Malik's Tantalus, 13-3½.
Mr S Shivram's Red Ruby, 13-3½.
Mr Chaucer's Clinker, 14-0.
Messrs A E Stephen and A K Essa's Sannayet, 14-0.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Multiform, 13-3½.
Mr S K Kelavkar's Austerlitz, 13-3.
Mr Elia Abdulnoor's Firjah, 13-3.
Messrs Noble and H B Sorabjee's Abadan, 13-3½.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Gay Peter, 13-3.
Messrs H Ebramjee and A K Glasswalla's Honeysuckle, 13-2.
Mr Hamdan Hamood's Jerwan, 13-2½.
Mr S A Yezdi's Unity, 13-3.
Mr H Ebramjee's Parizad, 13-3½.
Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's Mooreed, 13-2½.
Mr Haji Abdul Wahab Jahata's Dervish, 14-0.
Mr. Jamal's Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr Jamal's Lutchman, 13-3½.
Mr S D Magarabi's White Rose, 13-2.
Mrs C Bleach's Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's Bantam, 13-3½.
Mr D S Irani's Johore, 13-3.
Mr D S Irani's Hurrah, 13-3½.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land, 14-0.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr Brave's Khailan, 13-3½.
Mr Lantin's Beadmaker, 13-2.
Mr Rajmahomed Vazir's Shanavaz, 14-0.
Mr Heath's Kooleb, 13-2.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Vershan, 13-3½.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis, 13-3½.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind, 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' Grey Renard, 13-3½.
Mr M Goculdass' Mikado, 14-0.
Mr J K Irani's Bhookhri, 13-3½.
Mr J K Irani's Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Genl Raja Sir Harisingh's Glencoe, 14-0.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Taj, 13-3½.
Mr Noble's Dublin, 13-3½.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursingh's Karam, 13-2.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger, 13-3½.

POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY, 1922.

ENTRIES.

The following are the entries which closed on Thursday, 30th June, 1921.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr N F Garda's b or br cb m Lumination B by Arthur B—Lumination 2 years.
Captain J Crawford's br cb m Margot by Jove—Marina II 3 years.
Captain J Crawford's ch cb m Chic by Arthur B—Lola 3 years.
Captain J Crawford's b cb h Bohemian by Arthur B or Jove—Pastel 2 years.
Captain J Crawford's ch cb h Monte by Arthur B—Lola 2 years.
Captain J Crawford's b cb h The Knut by Arthur B—Matchless 2 years.
Lt-Col A W Cook Young's b cb m Romany Lass by Bessemer—Romany Lass 2 years.
Mr Heath's b cb h Jovial by Jove—Dalmatia 3 years.
Mr Heath's b cb m Zara by Arthur B—Dalmatia 2 years.
Mr E Peters' b cb h Cowry by Courage—Sugar Phil Soondry 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h The Colonel by Courage—Bubbles 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Applause by Sugar Apple—Cow Philzonave 3 years.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's b cb h Douglas Priam by Black Douglas—Daisy Priam 3 years.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's b cb m Criadillo by Bessemer—Creole 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ch cb m Devotion by Delcasse—Solution 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ch cb h Delcasse's Pride by Delcasse—Kiaora 3 years.
Lt-Col F D Hunt's b cb h By Jove by Jove—out of a C.B. mare unnamed by Mareukh—Cymbeline C.B. 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's bl cb h Carolen by Carrick-Fergus—Sugar Lena II 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's bl cb h Soudan by Sugar Apple—Cowdonna 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Black Wine by Black Douglas—Palm Wine 2 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Succulent by Sugar Apple—Q L. 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Ma Bap II by Sugar Apple—Mab 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Apple Cheese by Sugar Apple—Chemise 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Sugar Selma by Sugar Arple—Selma 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb m Cupel by Cuirass—Coel 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb m Summer's Garb by Sugar Apple—Mun-Coal-Garnet 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb m Sugar Cone by Sugar Apple—Mun-Cow-Kite 2 years
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's b cb h Ambarsrad by Vanadium—Tartaria 2 years
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch cb m Bhawani by Arthur B—Unknown 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's b cb m Mahitab by Vanadium—Keepsake 2 years.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.

DISTANCE—1¼ MILES.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr N F Garda's b or br cb m Lumination B 2 years.
Captain J Crawford's br cb m Margot 3 years.
Captain J Crawford's ch cb m Chic 3 years
Captain J Crawford's b cb h Bohemian 2 years.
Captain J Crawford's ch cb h Monte 2 years
Captain J Crawford's b cb h The Knut 2 years
Lt-Col A W Cook Young's b cb m Romany Lass 2 years
Mr Heath's b cb h Jovial 3 years
Mr Heath's b cb m Zara 2 years.
Mr E Peters' b cb h Cowry 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h The Colonel 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Applause 3 years.
Messrs W King & V J Reed's b cb h Douglas Priam 3 years
General Raja Sir Harisingh's b cb m Criadillo 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ch cb m Devotion 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's ch cb h Delcasse's Pride 3 years
Lt-Col F D Hunt's b cb h By Jove 3 years
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's bl cb h Carolen 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's bl cb h Soudan 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Black Wine 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Succulent 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Ma Bap II 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb h Apple Cheese 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb h Sugar Selma 2 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb m Cupel 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b cb m Summer's Garb 3 years.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's br cb m Sugar Cone 2 years.
The following horses have been struck out from the Poona Country-bred Derby and Lt. Leger, 1921.
POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY, 1921—Cube Root, Miss Betty, Apple Blossom, Delight, Simple, Corset, Sugar Candy, Caution, Contractor, Saccharine.
POONA COUNTRY-BRED ST. LEGER, 1921—Cube Root, Miss Betty, Apple Blossom, Delight, Simple, Corset, Sugar Candy, Caution, Contractor, Saccharine.

CRICKET IN MHOW.

HINDU UNION V. 7TH HUSSARS.

This match was played on the 7th Hussars home ground on Sunday last between Mhow, when the Hindu Union beat the 7th Hussars by 20 runs:—

HINDU UNION

Mr. D. Narayan, 4; Mr. N. K. Naidoo, 6; Mr. P. D. Palao, 2; Mr. Udoosing, 9; Mr. V. A. Karney, 8; Mr. Gopalkrishna, 19; Mr. J. Masalawala, 58; Mr. P. Bede, 0; Mr. S. K. Naidoo, 34; Mr. R. A. Karney, 5; extras 27. Total 172.

7TH HUSSARS.

Pte. Grigg, 8; Sgt. Malins, 16; Sgt. Colaman, 58; Sgt. Bardell, 10; Pte. Flanagan, 5; Lt. Morton, 35; Copl. Freeman, 3; Lt. Fosdick, 14; Pte. Wills, 3; Pte. Boswell, 14; Pte. Darlings, 0; extras, 18. Total 152.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by his Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 16th August 1921, at 5-45 p.m.

Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows who intend to be present on the occasion are requested to kindly intimate their intention *in writing* to the Registrar, preferably before Thursday, the 11th August.

CENSORSHIP ON CO-OPERATORS.

The following are some of the interpellations wanted to be made by Mr. Mohammed Falyaz Khan of Agra in the last Delhi Session of the Legislative Assembly but were not allowed by the President of the Assembly.

(1) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the "Bande Matram" (Lahore) dated 29th October 1920, headed "Aik he tasvear kay do pahloo" which gives details of an English case in which the accused was fined £2 (which fine was not realised at all on the accused's refusing to pay it) for exactly the same offence for which Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan has been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment?"

"If this statement is true, will the Government be pleased to state the reason for this invidious distinction, when the two accused persons happen to be the citizens of the same Empire?"

"Will the Government be also pleased to state if this difference in the treatment of the two accused persons is based on the principle of justice and equality?"

(2) "Will the Government be pleased to state if it had any hand directly or indirectly through Residents or Political Agents in the exile or imprisonment of all or any of the Khilafat workers in the Indian states of Hyderabad and Rampore?"

(3) "Will the Government be pleased to state if it will grant permission to those India Mussalmans who desire to go to Thrace and help their Moslem brethren (in the hour of need) there against the barbarous atrocities of the Greeks?"

(4) "Will the Government be pleased to state if the news (published in the daily "Paisa Akhbar" (Lahore) dated 25th November 1920 and other papers) that Moulvi Zafarul Mulk of Lucknow has been permitted to read the "Leader" only in the prison is correct, and if so, will the Government be pleased to enquire as to the reasons which led the U. P. Government to make an exception in the case of the "Leader"?"

(5) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article headed "Bayja taassub kay shagoofa" in the daily "Paisa Akhbar" dated 25th December 1920 in which a Joint Magistrate of Aligarh is alleged to have told some of the legal practitioners that he would bring the Non-Co-operation workers at Hathras to books? If the statement is true does the Government approve of the behaviour of the said Joint Magistrate?"

(6) "Will the Government be pleased to state if the action of the District Magistrate and the Inspector of Schools of (*Vide* daily "Paisa Akhbar" dated 25th December 1920 other papers) Meerut in forbidding the use of so-called Gandhi caps in the educational institutions is in keeping with the policy of the Government? What steps, if any, have been taken against them, if their behaviour is against the policy of the Government? If no action has yet been taken, does the Government contemplate to take any?"

(7) "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that a Deputy Collector for the last 3 or 4 months who is or was on leave is or was editing or running the "Aligarh Institute Gazette" or contributing or helping in the contribution of articles to it? If it is a fact will the Government be pleased to state his name, and also state if a Government servant can carry on this kind of work for a paper which is not non-political."

(8) "Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the "Islamic News" (London) dated 16th December 1920, page 4 column 1, in which it is stated that Col. Lawrence has been called (God forbid) "the Prince of Mecca" by some of the English press? Will the Government be pleased to bring to the notice of the Home Government that such remarks are calculated to injure the religious susceptibilities of Indian Mussalmans who cannot for a moment tolerate the idea of a *Kafir* being called the "Prince of Mecca"?"

(9) "Will the Government be pleased to state if the *Fatwas* and pamphlets etc., bearing on the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movement issued on behalf or under the authority or with the approval of Ahmed Reza Khan of Bariely or his son, are issued at the instance direct or indirect of the U. P. Government or the Government of India?"

"Is it or is it not a fact that the said person is being helped financially by the Government or the Government of an Indian state?"

(10) Is it a fact that in the compound of the bungalow of the Collector of Ahmednager, a *mosque* is being used as a stable? If it is true will the Government be pleased to have that *mosque* repaired and hand it over to any Muslim Committee of that District?"

ALIGARH RIOT CASE

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, July 25.

The Aligarh riot case came off for hearing to-day before Mr. Sardar Singh, Deputy Magistrate. Mr. Jackson, a Barrister of Lucknow appeared for the Crown and Mr. Anwarulhada and 3 others appeared for the 1st batch of 30 accused.

The 1st witness for the prosecution Umraosingh, head constable, who deposed how on the 28th June his turban and Reserve Inspector Mr. Garton's hat was knocked off by an unruly mob of 4 or 5 thousand persons, who were trying to create some disturbance but which was avoided by the police.

The second witness was a Reserve Inspector Mr. Garton, who deposed about the incidents of the 28th June almost in the same light as the first witness about the 5th of July. He said he was in charge of the police force at the Collectorate. The Magistrate came to the court at 10 a.m. Mr. Sherwani arrived at 11-30 a.m. when he was surrounded by a mob numbering about 3,000, and who were crying "Gandhiji Ki Jai" "Bandematarm". Mr. Shervani had some talk with the mob. He did not know what he said. Then he went in the court and the mob also tried to follow him. The police tried to check them. After some 15 minutes some one cried out that Malkhan was sentenced to 18 months. Then again the mob tried to break the police cordon and one of them attacked a police constable with a lathi and the whole mob began to beat the police with their fists They threw stones and bricks at the police. At this stage, the witness said, he ordered his men to charge with batons but as soon as the mob dispersed he whistled them to return. The mob appeared to be much excited and began to move towards his bungalow. He went up there with his men and dispersed the mob.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON A CONSTABLE.

Then he was informed that the mob had attacked a police constable at the cross roads near the Post Office. The witness recognised eight persons out of those who had assaulted the constables there. One being cross-examined the witness said as far as he know the draft of his statement was not in his pocket but on being pressed to search his pockets the witness took out all the papers. The Counsel for defence pointed out one paper to be the draft statement, which the witness said was written by somebody in the police line. The paper was handed over to the Court. At this Mr. Jackson raised a point of law to the effect that the paper was private property and could not be made a part of the records unless it was summoned by the court.

The legal discussion on the paper is postponed till to-morrow.

The court sat inside the jail to which admission was given by tickets only. A few relations of the accused were present at the trial.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

COMPENSATION QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

The first meeting of the July session of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning in the new Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. Butler presiding. There was a good attendance of members. Th official members, who had come down from Simla for the Council meetings, were present in full strength. After five new members had taken oath of allegiance, 60 questions were asked by non-official members and answers were given from the Government benches. In reply to a question by Chaudhari Attaulla Khan regarding compensation of the families of certain persons killed by bombs dropped from aeroplanes on the 15th April 1919, Sir John Maynard sai no compensation has so far been granted to the families of the deceased persons in question. In accordance with a recent resolution of the Legislative Council the question of granting compensation to the dependants of those killed and to those injured at Amritsar, Lahore and Gujranwala has been referred to a Committee with a view to the grant of adequate compensation.

PUNJAB AND ARMS ACT.

Mr. Syed Ghulam Mahammed Shah asked:—Will Government state why members of the Punjab Legislative Council are not exempt from the Arms Act?

Sir John Maynard replied the Government of India have not exempted the members of any Provincial Legislative Councils as such from the provisions of the Arms Rules and are opposed on general grounds to any great extension of exemptions, especially when such exemptions extend only to limited periods.

After interpellations were over the Council proceeded with the discussion on Government's supplementary demands for grants. Maulvi Muharram Chisti moved eleven amendments to these demands, several of which were withdrawn and rejected. The Council voting for almost all the supplementary demands submitted by the Government the Council adjourned till to-morrow, when interesting debates are anticipated on the Punjab Village Panchayat Bill and the Punjab Small Towns Bill.

N. W. F. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

In connection with the Frontier Provincial Conference Dera Ismail Khan, the Local Congress Committee has begun its work with great enthusiasm. A strong working Committee has been formed in which details are discussed as to how to make the Conference a success. Work has been distributed to various Sub-Committees headed by experienced and zealous workers. A fine, airy site has been selected for the pandal adn the Sub-Committee in charge is busy collecting materials necessary for its erection. The members of the Reception Committee are increasing day by day and very influential respectable persons have promised to be the members of the Committee. Donations are being collected. The Dera Public is heartily supporting the Local Congress Committee.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

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Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
The Agricultural Implements Co., Ld., Annual Genl. Meeting, 6 Hummum Street, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ord. Genl. Meeting, New Queen's Road, 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique L. Marquis etc., per the Karoa (and also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa- close at 9 a.m.
Mails for S. Settlements, China and Japan per the Thongka close at 6-30 p.m.
Public Meeting at Chowpaty, 6-30 p.m.
Urgent Meeting of the Council of the B P. Congress Committee, the B. P. Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Women's University Settlement, First Classical Concert, Y. W. C A., Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.
Tilak Anniversary Celebration by B. P. S. Federation, M. Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 29th.

Public Lecture by Mr. Joseph Baptista, Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas M.L.A. to preside on "Present Discontent: Maladies and Remedies"

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BANERJEE NIRMALENDU, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Banerjee, Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", at Dhonapur, of heart failure, on Thursday, 21st, at 7 p.m., while on journey from Simla to Calcutta, rest in peace.

ENGLISH MAILS

The Mail Steamer Naldera "with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

BAND AT GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this Wednesday, (evening) commencing at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Monthly Meeting of the Members of the Union will be held at the Union rooms, on Friday, the 29th July 1921 at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thongwa via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held at the Muzaffarabad Hall, near Grant Road Bridge on the 28th instant, instead of at the Presidency Association as announced before.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, to consider Temperance movements.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting will be held, under the auspices of the above Association, at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday the 30th instant at 6 p.m. (S. P.), for arranging the preliminaries to hold a Conference in Bombay of the Local Boards and Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency,

GRANT ROAD TENNINAL SCHEME COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Grant Road Terminal Scheme Committee will be held in the office of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal Hummum Street to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to consider.

(a) The question of fixing the date of the Public Meeting.
(b) The draft resolutions. All members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Captain Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the presence of Volunteers of all the National Hindu and Muslim Volunteer Corps at the Bori-Bunder Station on Wednesday the 27th at 8 a.m. to receive the President.

Since the Khadi Unifors are not ready, all Volunteers are requested to attend all the functions in the Khaki Uniform.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Congress Committee, public meetings will be held on 27th and 29th (Wednesday and Friday) Instant at at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chaupati when Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. C. R. Das, Lala Lajpatrai, V. Raghavachariar, Maulana Mahomed Alli Mrs Naidu and others will speak.

All are cordially invited to attend.

KOSTI SIKSHAN PRASAD.

The Kosti Samajonnati Shikshan Parishad Nagpur is going to be held under the Presidentship of "Shree Jagadguru Shankracharya Swami Math Karvir Sankeswar" on Wednesday 3rd August, 1921, at 12 o'clock at Nagpur. The president of the Reception Committee is Mr. Navaratna Mahadeo Satausaji Dekatey.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch the National Home Rule League, Mr. Joseph Baptista will deliver a public lecture on the "Present Discontent: Maladies and Remedies" on Friday, the 29th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas M.L.A. President of the Bombay Branch, will preside.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will begin on Monday, the 20th March, 1922. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations, should send in their application forms duly signed and certified along with the examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 20th of September, 1921.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT MAZGAON.

The variety entertainment in aid of the Mazagon Holy Cross Society was held on the 17th July, 1921, at St. Peter's Hall, Mazagon which turned out a great success inspite of the heavy rain. The actors did their parts creditably and the audience appreciated the performance very much; the refreshments were on a lavish scale and the remnants were given to the Holy Cross Society's children.

The Advocate General of Calcutta, on Monday, made an application on behalf of one Dwarkadas Haridas for a process against Rai Sukhlal Karani Bahadur an accused in the Munitions Board case on a charge of cheating or the breach of trust.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A REVOLVER

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector O'Brien, of the C. I. D. charged Mahomed Hussein Mowla a Pathan, with possessing a revolver and six rounds of ball cartridges, without a license.

Rao Saheb Pawde prosecuted.

It appears that Mr. O'Brien and some policemen hid themselves in the compound of the Old Salvation Army Quarters and caught the accused coming out of an Irani a shop about 1 a.m. Two of his associates however, ran away. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The prosecution pressed for an exemplary sentence in view of the circumstances in which the accused was caught.

The Magistrate thought he must take a serious view of the case and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector Savani charged Rama Pati, a motor car driver with rash and negligent driving. On the 23rd instant, about 4-30 p.m. the accused while drunk, was driving his car from Crawford market towards the Town Hall and near the Bazargate Street he collided with a cart and knocked down two men seated in it. The bullock was injured and the cart damaged. The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A PARSI.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Rattan Merwanji Bamboatwalla, a Parsi, aged about 25 years. The deceased was found on the Queen's Road, near the Hindu Cemetery, lying on the road, unconscious and bleeding from his left ear at about 10 p.m on Monday night, and a motor cycle combination was lying near him—overturned. He was taken to the Hospital by some Europeans in their motor car and he died shortly afterwards.

The deceased's body was identified by his uncle who said that the deceased had come down from Karachi about a month ago

The Assistant Surgeon, E. G. Hospital, was of the opinion that death was due to concussion of the base of the skull. The injuries could have been caused by a fall, or something striking the head. The body was brought to the hospital in a motor car by five European gentlemen, two of whom were in military uniforms.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Health of Bombay during the 30th week of 1921 (week ending 23rd July 1921).

The total mortality 792 was 51 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 42.40. The figures for the 30th week of 1920 were mortality 736 and death-rate 39.06; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-1920) were mortality 739 and the death-rate 39.23.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 13 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 302 against 15 and 295 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 221 were among infants under one year of age. 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks and 3 deaths.
Small-pox caused 7 attacks and 7 deaths.
Plague caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 315 against 287 in the 30 week of 1920 and 392 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20). The total mortality on the 25th instant was 149 as against 123 on the corresponding day of last year.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation for Males and Females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School, opposite Dr. Sir Bhalchandra's House, on every Saturday for Females (in Marathi) and on every Sunday for Males (in English) commencing from Saturday the 30th July 1921 and Sunday the 31st July 1921 respectively.

Successful candidates will be awarted Association Certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the class Secretaries by attending on the above days, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

"SWADESHISM"—LECTURE BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha Mahatma Gandhiji will deliver an address on Swadeshi and Parsis' Duty at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. The Meeting is open exclusively for Parsis, and front seats are reserved for Ladies.

PUBLIC MEETING AT EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha a Public Meeting will be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo, at 6 p.m. when Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Hakim Azmul Khan, Dr. Ansari, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Pickthall Mr. Mahomed Alli and others will address the Meeting, and Mahatma Gandhiji will preside. Full Proceeds will be given in aid of the Smyrna Relief Fund. Programme and Prices will be announced later.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

The Bombay Branch of the B. P. S. Federation will observe the Tilak Anniversary to-day (Wednesday) when a meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. Pickthall, B. P. Bharucha, K. Natrajan, Lala Lajpat Rai and Lala Goverdhandas and others will be among the principal speakers. The meeting though primarily for students is open to the public.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING COMPANY.

The Secretary of this Company writes to us:—

I beg to inform you that the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of this Company convened for Sunday the 24th instant was held at about 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Empire Theatre when about six hundred and fifty shareholders were present. Sir Gokuldas Kahandas Pareth, Chairman of the Board presided.

The two resolutions embodied in the Notice published in your paper on 8th July 1921 were carried by a large majority consisting of about six hundred shareholders voting in favour of the two resolutions and only three voting against.

NARVADARI SYSTEM OF LAND TENURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the next Session of the Bombay Legislative Council a small unassuming Bill No. III is going to be introduced which suggests only an amendment of seven words to Section 3 of Act V of 1862. These seven words are so completely alter the nature of one of our most important land tenures, that I take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Government and the Council the evil results that will be introduced by the amendment and that will practically kill the Land Tenure concerned and all village life.

The 'Narva' system, according to one view, we introduced into Gujarat by *Patidars* when they left the Punjab and migrated to Gujarat probably during the reign of Sidhraj Jeysing. The system, it is said still prevails in the Punjab and is called there Patidari system. The word 'Narva' is a corrupt form of the word 'Nirvah' which means maintenance.

In the *Narvadari* or *Patidari* system the proprietorship of the lands did not vest in any particular individual but in the body of the Narvadars as a whole.

In a *Narvadari* village the body of *Narvadars* as a whole first set apart and assigned certain lands for cultivation by village public servants, such as, village policemen, blacksmiths, etc. The proprietorship of these lands did not vest in these hereditary servants. It vested in the body of the *Narvadars*. The servants only enjoyed the usufruct of the lands as long as they served the needs of the *Narvadars*. They could sell or alienate permanently these lands any other way. If any one of them did not perform his part of the duty well, the *Narvadars* deprived them of the lands. Again, if he left the village or died heirless, the lands returned to the *Narvadars*. This feature of the system still prevails in the Narvadari villages.

After assigning certain lands to other communities of the village, the *Narvadars* allotted certain lands to village institutions, such as, temples, etc. These lands were assigned on the same principle of enjoying simply the usufruct of the lands; the lands were not assigned outright. The Narvadars further assigned certain lands for cultivation to the individual members of their body. Each family or individual was given so much as would be sufficient to maintain it or him. As lands assigned to individual Narvadars or families were only for the purpose of maintenance (Nirvah) and as they were not assigned outright, the system took its name *Narvadari*.

The *Narvadars* did not assign all the remaining land for their individual maintenance, but only a portion thereof. The portion left undistributed was called "majmun" or co-parcenary or common land. These lands, the body of the Narvadars rented either to the *Kanbis* or to their own members. The rent thus realised was paid to the Government. If the amount did not satisfy Government demands, they raised the deficit in other ways. At times they made up the deficiency by alienating the *Majmun* lands. These are what are now called the *Narva Barkhali* lands.

The *Jamabandi* of a *Narvadari* village was fixed in a lump sum and permanently. The responsibility to pay the lump sum did not rest on any individual *Narvadar*, but on the body as a whole. The individual Narvadars appointed their own men to shoulder this responsibility. These persons were called chief coparceners or responsible persons. They admitted their liability for the whole sum jointly or severally to the Government and Government looked to them not only for payment but for every sort of village work. They were looked upon as representatives of the village as a whole, and were called *Matadars*, i.e., those admitted by the village to act and sign for it and in its name. The village managed its own affairs in every respect and was a small republic based on co-operative principles.

The chief advantages of a *Narvadari* system are: (1) It provides with land every member of the village community from the highest to the meanest, even the *Bhangi*. (2) It makes for the permanency of the village, and assures it of the necessary conveniences and services. (3) It secures the solidarity of the village community and there is no fear of the land passing in the hands of foreigners or outsiders. (4) It secures the village autonomy and eliminates the interference of the low paid Government servants. (5) It makes the collection of the revenue easy and assures Government of the payment of its dues without any trouble and without the possibility of the poor lands being relinquished and left uncultivated, and the Government revenue suffering thereby. (7) It thus secures the individual Narvadars the benefits of his labour and money spent in improving the land, and avoids the evil of communism. (8) It absolves Government from many of its responsibilities towards the village community as this village community supplies itself with all its needs and looks after its welfare.

Now turning to the Bill, the following are the few main objections to the present bill.

(1) It strikes at the very root of the system. By giving power to the individual *Narvadar* to sell the lands assigned to him only for maintainance it violates the fundamental principle of the system by which no individual *Narvadar* has a proprietory interest in the land.

(2) It is unjust to the "responsible coparceners as though it retains their liability for the lump sum due, it gives them no right over the land.

(3) It would destroy whatever little village autonomy now remains. It would introduce a foreign element in the village community whose interests would not be identical with the general body of the villagers. It is strange that Government forget that the old village communities which they now want to revive depended for their communal existance on the old system of land tenure, and that they died out simply owing to the old systems of land tenure being destroyed. With the loss of the village autonomy whatever advantages the system confers on the members of the village will disappear. It will make any common work for the good of the village as a whole impossible.

(4) Government sometime back, passed a land alienation Act in teeth of universal opposition. The ostensible reason for this Act was that it meant to prevent the land from passing away from the hands of the agriculturists. It is strange, however, that Government should now try to pass a measure which would facilitate the very thing Government then sought to prevent, i.e., passing of the land out of the hands of the agriculturists.

(5) The small uneconomical division of land is again deplored by all. However, by this bill Government would prevent what little chance there is in the Narvadari villages of the small pieces being reunited.

(6) It is urged that the bill is intended to facilitate industrial development. It is moonshine. No big industries are possible in small Narvadari villages. Even if they were possible; there is not a single instance of the unpleasable nature of the *Narva* lands standing in the way of industries.

(7) There is no demand whatever from the *Narvadars* for the amendment of the bill.

(8) It will perhaps be urged that the bill provides for the sanction of the Collector to sell the land it is no safe-guard at all. A busy Collector, a stranger to the system and feelings of the people, can never be able to judge of the consequence of his permitting the sale of the land.

(9) An appeal is not provided for in the bill against the decision of the Collector.

(10) It is not again provided in the bill that the Collector should sanction the sale only for a dennite particular purpose. This raises a question as to the main purpose of the amending bill. Perhaps it is sought to deprive the Narvadars of their lands.

(11) The greatest and gravest objection against the amendment is, the question as to how the liability for the Government dues of a particular piece of land intended to be sold is to be determined. What an individual *Narvadar* contributes towards the lump sum is not distributed only on the lands in his possession. His contribution to the sum is not only for the *Narva Seem* lands in his possession, but for the lands assigned to temple, as well as for house sites, for share in the common lands and for the Majmun lands alienated by the whole community of the *Narvadars*. It is impossible to determine correctly and justly the charge on any particular piece. It is not possible in the nature of things. The right and share as well as the liability for the sum of a *Narvadar* in the village lands is indefinite and fluctuating. It is not possible, therefore to fix the responsibility for *Ankda* of a particular piece. The Government should either totally do away with the *Narva* system, or leave it as it is, permitting the minor *Narvadars* to sell their share only to other co-parcenaries or Jummedars. It is not possible to keep up the system and permit the individual *Narvadars* to sell the lands which are simply assigned to them for maintenance, and over which they have no definite proprietory right, except as a member of a compact body of *Narvadars*. That the bill will come in the way of the liability for *Ankda* and the corporate existence of the *Narvadars*.

Those who are unable to appreciate the benefits of a *Narvadari* system should better visit a Narvadari and an adjoining Ravatwari village, and see the conditions of the two villages; and they will at once be struck with the superiority of a Narvadari village. Sentiment plays a higher and nobler part in the general life of the people than the persons who have received Western education suppose. The time to stop in our mad pursuit of destroying village communities and organisation has come, and we should now turn to their reconstructions.—Yours etc.,

M. H. K.

Baroda, July, 25.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

MR. E. HEERJIBEHEDIN ELECTED DELEGATE.

A vacancy having occurred in the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court by the resignation of his post as a Delegate of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the candidatures of Messrs. Erachshaw Rustomji Heerjibehedin, Burjor S. Cooper and Khursedji Limjibhai had been announced for the vacant office. A meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the purpose of selecting a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court was held yesterday at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhai Institution Building when Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy presided Proposed by Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt. and Seconded by Dr. J. N. Duggan, Mr. Erachshaw Heerjibehedin the Editor and Proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" was elected unanimously by the voters present.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the meeting.

FLOODS AT KALYAN.

A correspondent from Kalyan writes under date July 25:—

"The incessant rain during the week-end resulted in flooding the major portion of Kalyan. The whole area near the Kalyan Station was under water. Water commenced rising at 2-0 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd instant and by 11-0 p.m. it rose 9 feet above the road level near Narayen Peth, causing thereby immense hardship to the people residing in the Narayen Peth, who were nearly knee-deep in water in their own rooms. Due to the dead of night and the very heavy rain rescue at that hour was impossible; however, at dawn, small boats appeared on the scene praying for hire at prohibitive rates. People, who had simply come to see the floods, soon realised the gravity of the situation that the lives of many families, whose houses were submerged in water, were in danger. They immediately formed themselves into a formidable volunteer corps under the combined guidance of Mr. Bapoosaheb Bhide Vice, President of the Kalyan Municipality, and Mr. Bapat, Mamlatdar of the place, and rendered most valuable service to the families in distress. Water remained steady till 2 p.m. on Sunday when it showed signs of ebbing. To-day the weather is bright and there is hardly any sign indicating that such a large area of land was under water."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Market for jute shares ruled dull with only very small business reported. Coal shares were strong and large business was put through at improved rates. Some of higher priced stocks receded somewhat on profit-taking. Miscellaneous section was quiet but steady. Dunbar Cotton rose to Rs. 585 and closed at about 540. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 18, Bengal 982-8, Bokare and Ramgurh 27-12, Burrakur 55-8, Burra Dhemo 12-12, Central Dharmabund 16-4, Central Pench 12-4, East Indian 43, Ghusick 27, Gopalichuck 12-12 and 13-8 s.l., Jainty Central 22-4, Kasta (contry) 8-12 prem, Kalapahari 26, Kosoonda 34-4, Karanpura Development 61, North Damuda 10-4, Ondal 40, Patmohna 11-2, Samla Kendra 19-12, Satpukuria 9-8, Sendra 32-4, Union 17-4, West Albion 7-8.

Jute:—Fort William 210, Howrah 35-12, Kamarhatty (pref) 94, Lansdowne 202, Naihati 333, Northbrook 49, Nuddea 48-8 s.l., Waverley 8-2.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 8-4, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 2-5, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 475, British India Corporation 11, Central Provinces Cement 7-2, Dunbar Cotton 532, Hatirkool Oil 10, Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1208, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 64, Indo Burma Tin 5-14, Kesoram Cotton 18-6, Madan Theatres 10-4, New Savan Sugar 11-8, Tinnevelli Textiles 16-6.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60 and small lots were done at Rs. 60-8. War Bonds short loans at 100-6, 1925 at 100-4, 1928 at 100-4 and 1930 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling three and seven thirty-two pence and Demand Bills one shilling three pence.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPEAL.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Provincial Boy Scouts Council.

"Thirteen years ago the Boy Scouts movement inaugurated by Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell began to attract the attention of those interested in the welfare of the youth of the world. To-day practically every civilised country has accepted the Scout idea. The great gathering in London last year brought together 100,000 Scouts drawn from over thirty foreign countries and nearly every part of the Empire—a youthful League of Nations. In Great Britain alone there are 250,000 Boy Scouts. The membership throughout the globe is rapidly approaching the million mark. So universal and all embracing is its appeal to youth that troops of Boy Scouts are to be found alike at Eton and in the poorest of East End Schools. No movement could ever have commanded such widespread acceptance unless it were founded on a basis of solid worth and could show a record of progressive achievement. The Boy Scout idea appeals to the publicist, the politician, and the social worker because they see in it a means towards the diminution, if not the eradication, of the problem of the criminal, the unemployable, and the wastrel. It appeals to the employer because it teaches smartness, honesty, self-reliance and a sense of duty. It appeals to parents because their boys learn from it kindness, courtesy, unselfishness; for a Scout is clean in thought, in word, and deed. It appeals to boys because they learn all these things not as a task but as a glorious, healthy game. The Boy Scout movement has been honoured by the commendation of His Majesty the King Emperor who in a manage to the Chief Scout a year ago, said:

"I am fully alive to the great benefits, both moral and physical, which the Boy Scout's training assures, and recognise the admirable results already achieved under your direction."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is President of the Council. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has graciously accepted the office of Chief Scout for Wales, has issued an appeal for funds in support of the Boy Scouts movement. His Royal Highness's letter is in the following terms:—

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, S. W.

"During the recent tours I had an opportunity of seeing the strength of the Boy Scout movement; it has spread to every land and corner of the Empire, and its possibilities for the future, both at home and overseas, are very great.

There is an erroneous impression abroad that the work of the Boy Scouts is carried on without money; unfortunately this is a complete misconception of the position. Considerable sums are required to meet the expenses of the Association. At least, £200,000 is essential to carry on and to put the movement on a sound footing.

On all sides I hear of grateful admiration for the men who have voluntarily carried out this work for their younger brothers during the past 12 years. I want to suggest that everybody who feels with me should express it by subscribing to a fund, which we could then offer to the Scouts Association as a mark of appreciation for its splendid work.

The movement, as I have seen for myself, is healthy and growing steadily; last year it increased in numbers and efficiency beyond all expectation.

Will you help it to double its numbers this next year?"

(Sd.) EDWARD P.,
Chief Scouts for Wales.

I have no doubt that the people of this Presidency will be anxious to respond to this appeal and, as Chief Scout of the Presidency it is my desire to bring it to their notice and to invite their heartly support and co-operation in the raising of a sum of money which will be worthy, not only of a splendid cause but of this important and influential Presidency. It has been decided that donations received shall be allocated in the proportion of 80 per cent. to the Bombay Provincial Association, 15 per cent. to the Central Association in India, and 5 per cent. to Headquarters in England. It will be observed that the greater part of the money will be used directly for the benefit of the youths of Bombay, and there are many things for which funds are urgently necessary. Efficient Scoutmasters are essential, and these must be trained. It is proposed to send six Indians to England for thorough training. On their return they will be placed in charge of a camp for training Scoutmasters, the yearly cost of which will be over Rs. 20,000. The training of the six instructors in England will cost a like amount. A Central Library for Scout literature, a headquarters building and central equipment store, and a Scout magazine are other necessary items of expenditure. Moreover poor boys must be helped financially in order that they may receive the same benefits as their more fortunate brothers.

In order to raise the necessary funds a strong and representative Provincial Council has been formed. The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar has accepted the office of Provincial Commissioner. The Raja Saheb of Baria, Captain T. Todd and Rao Bahadur R. G. Naik are Commissioners for the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Executive Council:—

Sind—

Mr. Jamshed R. Mehta, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan Khudadad Khan.

Northern Division—Khan Bahadur Pestonji Vakil, Mir Masud Alim Khan Nawab of Belha.

Central Division—Captain T. Todd, Dr. V. C. Gokhale, Mr. H. V. Patwardhan.

Southern Division—Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik, Mr. B. V. Jadhav.

Bombay—Mr. W. A. Haig Brown, Mr. A. K. Graham, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Bhards, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim.

On behalf of the Executive Committee I therefore have the honour to associate myself with the appeal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I ask the people of this Presidency to give liberally to a cause which favours no party in politics or religion, whose sole aim is the good of the boy and the nation, by training the youth of India to become manly, straight-living citizens. I am confident that the public spirit of the people of Bombay will willingly subscribe to a movement which is an investment yielding fine interest in the shape of good citizens,—a credit to the nation and to themselves. A sum of Rs. 21,000 is immediately required in order to send Scoutmasters Home for training and subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Executive Committee.

GEORGE LLOYD.

FOURTH TEST MATCH.

ENGLISH MAKE 382 FOR 4 WKTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

A commencement was made this morning with the Fourth Test match and England, batting first, had made 362 for four wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

Twenty thousand people were present when the play in the Fourth Test Match began at Manchester today. The weather was fine but the pitch was in a rather slow condition. Tennyson won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Brown and Russell to face the bowling of Gregory and McDonald. A good stand was made for the first wicket but eventually Brown was out to a catch by Gregory off Armstrong. Russell continued to bat finely hitting all round the wicket in a great style. He was twice badly missed in the slips by Armstrong. His splendid innings contained nine fours. Woolley played a brilliant innings of 41, while Mead batted most confidently for his contribution of 47. Tyldesley's uncompleted 78 was marked by brisk and vigorous hitting, while Fender was most enterprising. With the score at 340 for four wickets Tennyson declared the English innings closed but the objection by Armstrong was upheld.

The Australians resumed the fielding to the accompaniment of loud booing from the crowd who were obviously ignorant of the laws. Tennyson appealed to the crowd, who quietened down and the game was resumed after 23 minutes' delay.

RULING ON THE POINT.

Armstrong's objection to Tennyson's closing the English innings was based upon Rule 55 which says:—

"When there is no play on the first day of a three day match, Laws 53 and 54 shall apply as if the match were a two day match."

Rule 54 reads:—"The in-side may declare their innings at an end in a three-days match at any time on the second day; in a two day match the captain of the batting side has power to declare his innings at a close at any time but such declaration may not be made on the first day later than one hour and forty minutes before the time agred upon for drawing stumps."

Tennyson's declaration was obviously made later than one hour and forty minutes before the time agreed upon for drawing the stumps and therefore Armstrong's objection was completely in order.

The scores:—

ENGLAND.

Brown c Gregory b Armstrong	31
Russell b Gregory	101
Woolley c Pellew b Armstrong	41
Meay c Andrews b Hendry	47
Tyldesley not out	78
Fender not out	44
Extras	20
Total (for 4 wickets)	362

PERSONNEL OF ENGLISH TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

The English side in the Fourth Test match consists of Tennyson (Captain) Douglas, Hender, Woolley, Brown, Hallows, E. Tyldesley, Russell, Mead and Parkin.

COMPETITION FOR LONGWOOD CUP.

SHIMIDZU AND KUMAGAE PARTICIPATING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 9 p.m. July 26

Boston.—Shimidzu and Kumagae are participating in the Tennis Competition for the Longwood Cup which is at present in possession of William Johnston.

MOTOR CAR GRAND PRIX.

FIRST 3 PLACES WON BY AMERICAN CAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 9 p.m. July 26.

Le Mans—The Motor Car Grand Prix, which was run today, over a triangular course, consisting of 30 laps of 17 kilometres each, was won by the American Car "Duesenberg" driven by Murphy in 4 hours 7 minutes 10 seconds, being an average speed of 120.5 kilometres an hour. D. Palma on "Ballot" was second and Gaux also on "ballot" was third. The first three cars which finished are all Americans. Two British-driven "Talbots" were not placed.

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A "political economist" raises one point in your yesterday's issue re boycott of foreign piece-goods. He thinks all exports are paid for by imports and consequently it is suicidal to stop the importation of foreign cloth. May I point out that there are other ways to get our exports paid for! We can get back the value either by imports of gold and silver (which will not surely impoverish us) or by investing in foreign securities as all creditor countries are doing. India was once a creditor country and the less she imports the more chances there are for her to return to her former position.—Yours etc.,

M. H. K.

Baroda, July 24.

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Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch
of the
NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE
MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA
will deliver a
PUBLIC LECTURE
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE, FORT, ON
"THE PRESENT DISCONTENT MALADIES & REMEDIES."
on Friday, the 29th instant,
at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, M.L.A.
President of the Bombay Branch
will preside.
All are cordially invited to attend.
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PUBLIC MEETING
AT
CHOWPATY SEA FACE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C.R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhri, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and others will speak on

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Secretaries,
BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 27, 1921.

BACKING THE "WINNER."

Recent observations lead us to conclude that a feverish desire to "back the winner" must now be reckoned part of the once boasted English quality of sportsmanship; nor only that, but a fervour in vilifying the loser and misrepresenting his case, without regard for truth or honour or consistency which, in old days, would have earned the scorn of every Englishman. The Greeks, with the help of tanks and flame-throwers and poison gas, appear to be victorious in Anatolia over the Turks who are not using the diabolical machinery of modern "Christian" war fare. The English of a bygone day would certainly have cried "foul play" at such a "victory." But "The Times of India," which possibly more than any other journal represents the sporting instincts of the Englishman in India, far from manifesting any indignation at a war unjust from the beginning, or expressing any sympathy for the Turkish patriots, says practically "Serve them right!"

"The Turkish people have," writes our contemporary, "in fact again been sacrificed by leaders of the class who sold them to Germany and thus threw them into the Great War. When Turkey found herself defeated as a result of that first great treacherous mistake, Great Britain, largely for the sake of the millions of Mahomedan subjects of H. M. the King-Emperor, secured for her terms which though sternly just were light as compared with those meted out to Germany and Austria. If the Angora leaders had accepted them this Greek War could not have happened."

We have no hesitation in saying that almost every statement made or implied in the above is false, as we have often pointed out before. The Turkish people were never sold to Germany by any leaders. For six years the Young Turks, who are obviously the leaders here referred to, besought and even did their best to bribe England to assume the role of protector of New Turkey, of which the aim was liberty and progress, ideals with which the name of England was of old associated. It took them six years to realise the hopelessness of all their efforts in that relation, to find out that the former "friend of liberty and progress" had become the firm ally of Czarist Russia, and so the enemy of liberty and progress in the East. We who tried throughout the whole of those six years to keep the hope of England's return to sanity from her pan-"Christian" aberration alive in Turkish minds can testify that the treatment the Young Turks received at England's hands was anything but fair, and on more than one occasion—notably the Tripoli and Balkan Wars—savoured of treachery.

In 1913 the young Turks wished England to assume a virtual protectorate of the whole Ottoman Empire for a term of years, offering to her a position which Germany was never offered and never occupied in Turkey; and even after that proposal was derided, they kept on trying to get English help, until the outbreak of the European war. Then England seized two Turkish dreadnoughts which were in the English yards, in the presence of the Turkish crews which had arrived to take them over and after the Turkish flag had actually been hoisted upon one of them, at a time when England was in charge of the instruction of the Turkish navy; and—the essential point—forgot to pay for them. That gave Germany her chance to run the Goeben and the Breslau into Turkish waters under pretext of repairing Turkey's loss; and when once the Goeben's guns were on the Turkish capital, the Turkish Government was in a quandary. The events which led to the actual entry of Turkey into the war are still obscure; but even supposing that the "Allied" version of them is correct, it was an act of treachery against Turkey rather than on the part of Turkey which produced that great calamity not only for the Turkish people, but the world at large; for it should not be forgotten that our ancestors who regarded the integrity of Turkey as the keystone of an arch securing the world's peace were much better educated and much more enlightened, therefor farseeing, individuals than the party politicians of to-day who pass for English statesmen. So much for events before the war.

What does our contemporary mean by saying that "when Turkey found herself defeated Great Britain secured for her terms which though sternly just were light in comparison with those meted out to Germany and Austria. If the Angora leaders had accepted them" etc? We agree, that the terms suggested by the provisions of the Armistice might be described as sternly just to Turkey, and the Turks accepted them. There were no "Angora leaders" at the Armistice nor for some months afterwards. It was only when the "sternly just" terms of the Armistice were broken by the Allies' allowing the Greek occupation of Smyrna that the patriotic Turks revolted. Those terms have since been further broken by the Allied occupation of Constantinople in support of the very Greek claims which an International Commission, of which the report was suppressed in England, had declared to be without the least foundation and destructive to the peace and prosperity of Anatolia; and the implications of those terms were finally belied by the provisions of the draft treaty of Sevres! No, we cannot agree with our contemporary that "the new calamity that has befallen the unhappy Turks is the result of the bankrupt statesmanship of the Angora Government and their colossal stupidity in listening to those lying whisperers who set them against the only country ready to befriend them in their extremity, England." And we wonder what good purpose can be served by publishing such statements here in India, where everybody knows they are untrue.

Notes of the Day.

Dharwar Affairs in Council.

The members of the Bombay Legislative Council can hardly congratulate themselves on the fate of Mr. Chitale's resolution about Dharwar. Before the Council proceeded to its business of the day, Mr. Chitale moved an adjournment for the purpose of discussing his resolution which ran as follows:

"This Council recommends to Government the desirability or appointing an independent Committee, consisting of a majority of non-officials, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent firing at Dharwar on the 1st July, and which led to regrettable casualties, and to find out whether the firing by the police on an unarmed crowd was proper and justifiable or whether there was any excess of firing."

The President ruled the motion out of order on two grounds. In the first place, he said, it was defective in form—a defect which, we think, in view of the importance of the subject, could not be considered altogether insurmountable. It was obviously open to the President to suggest an improvement in the form of the motion. However, the main objection of the President to the motion was that its subject-matter was under adjudication by a court of law, and, therefore, in the interests both of the prosecution and of the defence, and even more in the interests of the defence, it was absolutely necessary that the motion should not be allowed.

An Astounding Plea.

The objection would certainly hold good in ordinary circumstances. But the outstanding fact about Dharwar affairs is that they are not ordinary and hence the motion for adjournment, which, according to the practice in all countries, which have parliamentary institutions, gives an opportunity for the ventilation of public opinion with a view to the redress of crying grievance a satisfactory solution of which cannot be secured except through such discussion. In view of this abnormal situation, it is surprising that this plea should have been put forth by the President, the effect of which has been to stifle discussion on a matter of the most urgent public importance. It seems incredible that Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, with all his legal and judicial training, should have offered the plea that the Special Magistrate appointed to conduct the trial at Dharwar, "is to find out whether the firing took place under justifiable circumstances or not." Surely, Sir Narayan is aware that the Special Magistrate is at present conducting no Coroner's inquest. Neither is the Magistrate the chairman of any commission appointed to investigate into the circumstances in which firing was resorted to by the police. Nor is the Magistrate trying any member of the Police for manslaughter. Sir Narayan knows very well that the Magistrate is engaged only in finding out whether the accused before him are or are not guilty of the charges of rioting, arson and so on brought against them by the police—the very police into whose conduct, in view of the allegations publicly made, Rao Bahadur Chitale demanded an enquiry! It will be strange justice which determines from the guilt or innocence of the accused, the innocence or guilt of the prosecuting party, without a trial of the latter and in spite of the fact that the charges against the latter are of quite a different nature to those brought against the accused. Yet, it is mainly on such an astounding plea as this that the President of the Council has ruled Mr. Chitale's resolution out of order!

Parade of Loyalty.

It is quite in keeping that the province which leads the way in all-round repression should also take delight in parading its "loyalty" before the world in season and out of season. So far as we know none of the other provincial councils has deemed it necessary, at this late hour, to extend its congratulations to the new Viceroy on his appointment or to reiterate the platitude that the term of his office will be distinguished by the promotion of "contentment, peace and prosperity" and the speedy attainment of full responsible self-government by the people of this country—of course, "within the Empire." But, the exuberant "loyalty" of the province, though known to all the world, must be exhibited—lest, we suppose, those who trade in it should fail to receive the meed of recognition which they so devoutly expect. However, we have no quarrel with these loyalists and we would, indeed, join them in the hope they express that Lord Reading's term of office may be distinguished by "contentment, peace and prosperity." But we should, at the same time, like to know whether the policy of ruthless repression that is finding favour with Sir Harcourt Butler's Government at present is exactly calculated to help Lord Reading in establishing "contentment, peace and prosperity" in the land. Sir Harcourt Butler's Government is actively adding fuel to the fire of popular discontent and no one knows where it will all end. If Lord Reading's vision is not completely blurred by the mists of the Olympian heights on which he lives, he would, we are sure, return the compliments of the U. P. Council, by asking the latter to cooperate with him in reestablishing "contentment, peace and prosperity" and not hinder him as its blind reactionary supporters are now doing.

Mr. Massey and the "Natives."

It is a pity that so highly cultured and responsible a statesman as Mr. Massey can not get over the habit of referring to the non-White races of the Empire as "natives", even on an occasion when a member of such a race was receiving the freedom of the City of Bath along with Mr. Massey himself. We may be sure that Mr. Massey personally did not, while using the term, intend to convey any offensive impression about these races and that the word was used by him only because of its extremely common currency in the mouths of white men. Yet, Mr. Massey would have done well if he had refrained from using the term, seeing that, from the way it has been used and is still being used by Mr. Massey's compatriots everywhere in the Empire, it has come to bear an offensive significance and is keenly resented by the non-white races. However, it is something to be told by Mr. Massey that he is not afraid to trust the "natives" with self-government. A special cable to our morning contemporary makes Mr. Massey's remark refer specifically to India. Mr. Massey is reported to have said that he was not afraid of India, "who had proved herself worthy of self-government and would not abuse the gift." Apparently Mr. Massey was referring to India's "war record" when he spoke in this manner and not, we hope, to any proofs given by the people of this country after the conferring of the "gift" of "self-government" by the generous "Mother-country." We may assure Mr. Massey, however, that if he reads impartially the history of the relations of this country with Great Britain he will find that the people of India have to complain more of a breach of trust on the side of Great Britain than the latter has to complain about abuse of confidence on the part of the Indian people.

Put Your House in Order.

Mr. McMorran, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, London, was certainly unkind to the Governments of Lord Ronaldshay and Sir William Marris when he complained that they did nothing to arrest the exodus of labour from the tea gardens of Assam and that they are not taking adequate steps to deal with the sympathisers of labour. Mr. McMorran was corrected on these points by a subsequent speaker, Mr. Bryce, who assured the tea magnates that a cable had been received from the Calcutta Committee indicating that "satisfactory steps" were being taken by the authorities to mend matters. Both the Assam and Bengal Governments now appear to be determined to make up for all past shortcomings on their part and from the Governor downwards to the hired "Moulvie", all officialdom and its camp followers are stumping the country in the interests of "peace and order" in the labour-land. Mr. McMorran and his colleagues appear to have been amply fed on the "Gandhi-myths" which interested parties have been manufacturing with a view to discredit the Non-Cooperation movement in the eyes of the world at large. If these tea magnates persist in shutting their eyes to the truth that it was not so much Mr. Gandhi's movement as the intolerable and disgraceful conditions prevailing on the tea estates themselves that have driven the labourers away from Assam, they will be injuring their own interests. Only fair wages and humane treatment will ensure contentment among the labourers and no amount of official pressure exercised in the interests of the employers will avail the latter permanently. Instead therefore, of ruminating against Mr. Gandhi's followers and egging on the authorities to suppress by violence the legitimate aspirations of the people, those who control the tea industry will be well advised to put their own house in order betimes.

A Lead That Must Be Followed.

If Local Option had obtained in India there would have been no occasion for a resolution such as the Thana District Board have passed regarding picketing in the interests of temperance. It is because the authorities are lagging far behind public opinion and appear to defy local sentiment in pursuance of their pernicious Abkari policy, that picketing has become inevitable and the Thana Board is quite justified, we think, in trying to cope with the drink evil in the way it proposes. The Collector's order, holding the execution of the Board's resolution in abeyance, is an unwarranted interference with the discretion of the Board, which, it is to be hoped, the Commissioner, N. D., will not uphold. The protest which the Board had addressed to the Commissioner convincingly shows that peace and order in the district will be better safeguarded if the Board itself undertakes picketing. The chances of friction will be minimised if the picketing is regularised and is conducted by public servants with a due sense of responsibility. And the example set in this respect by the Thana District Board deserves to be followed by other local bodies throughout the country.

Calcutta Port Borrowing.

While the Government are receiving a warm response to their 6 per cent. loan raised in India, we have the preposterous proposition of the Calcutta Port Trust going to the London market to borrow one million sterling at 7 per cent. We are sorry that the Calcutta Port Trust do not seem to have imbibed the new spirit of change initiated after the war. They seem altogether to ignore the conditions in India and the assurances given by Government from time to time. We trust the Calcutta Port Trust authorities will not be allowed to proceed in this way by the Government of India and that the criticism offered by Bombay businessmen on their sterling loan will bear fruit in their preventing of the issue of a 7 per cent. loan by the Calcutta Port Trust authorities when it will not be allowed to Indian investors to take up the same on similar terms. In financial matters we find that the Government of India seems at present to be in the hands of men who not only do not fully appreciate the financial issues but seem also bent upon flouting Indian opinion, however well-informed and sound it may be. This is only one more example of the mischief which is done through irresponsibility in the Finance Department.

INDIAN CAUSE.

CUTCH'S TRIBUTE TO MR. MONTAGU

MR. SASTRI'S CLAIM AS REPRESENTATIVE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Indian Social Club gave a dinner last night in honour of the Maharao of Cutch and Mr. Sastri. Sir M. Bhownaggree presided.

The Maharao of Cutch in the course of a speech paid a tribute to Mr. Montagu, who, he said, could not support the Indian case more earnestly, if he were an Indian himself.

Mr. Sastri stated that he had endeavoured to accept as many invitations as possible in order to use the opportunity for the advancement of the Indian cause. He asked the critics in India to remember that even in this democratic country there was not always perfect accord between the people represented and their representatives. Technically the Maharao of Cutch and he represented the Government of India, but this did not deflect them from the sense of being here in a popular capacity and representing to the utmost of their power the dearest wishes and the feeling of their countrymen.

CAPITAL SHIPS OF U. S., JAPAN AND BRITAIN

NUMBER OF THOSE PROJECTED AND THOSE IN FULL COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

In the House of Commons, questions were asked concerning the number of capital ships projected but not laid down for the United States, Japan and Britain, to which Mr. Amery replied that the numbers were four, and ten, respectively. The number of capital ships which were at present in full commission as far as could be judged were America: 16. Japan: 18. Britain: 13 Battleships, 3 Battle-cruisers.

FOR RECOVERY OF EXCESS PROFIT TAX.

GOVT. SUED BY A COMPANY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 11-15 p.m. July 26.

Messrs. Armes Automatiques Lewis and Birmingham Small Arms Company have petitioned Justice Darling for the recovery of £3,000,000 sterling from the Government which has been retained as the payment of Excess Profits Tax. The question at issue is the liability of taxation of the Lewis Company which is a Belgian Company in which the B. S. A. are share-holders. It is stated that during the war, guns were supplied to the Government at a reduced price in consideration of the fact that the firm was exempt from British taxation.

(QUESTION OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

CONSIDERATION BY DOMINIONS' PREMIERS

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

The Dominions' Premiers met at Downing Street this morning and it is understood that they dealt with the question of the Washington Conference.

COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ RELEASED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 26.

Countess Markievicz, who was sentenced at the end of last year to two years' imprisonment was to-day released from the Mountjoy Prison.

FIRE AT AMATLAN OIL-FIELD.

DARING ATTEMPT TO SHUT OFF VALVES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 9 p.m. July 26.

Mexico City.—The fire at Amatlan oil-field which broke out on July 20th continues to rage. The adjacent well has been covered with earth to prevent it from igniting, and 200 men, guarded by asbestos shields are trying to reach the flaming wells in order to shut off the valves which regulate the flow of oil.

A LAHORE EDITOR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 25.

Mr. Syed Habib Shah, Editor of the "Siasat" Lahore, and the late editor of the now defunct "Naqqash" of Calcutta has been arrested to-day on a charge of sedition under 124 A. I. P. C. and will be placed on trial shortly.

U. OTTAMA APPEALS TO HIGH COURT

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 25.

An appeal has been filed in Chief Court on behalf of U. Ottama against his conviction and sentence to ten months' imprisonment on charges of sedition

UPPER SILESIA.

QUESTION OF PARTITIONING.

BRITAIN & FRANCE CONVERGING TOWARDS COMPROMISE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 9 p.m. July 26.

It is understood that M. Briand will probably offer to abandon the idea of preliminary study by Experts of the question of partitioning Upper Silesia, but would request Lord Curzon to support the French claims for the passage of troops across Germany, and finally would agree to the meetings of the Supreme Council early in August. It is thus thought that both Britain and France are converging towards a compromise and that France is anxious to clear up the present divergence of the views on the secondary point which Germany might exploit.

"THE FAT IS IN THE FIRE."

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE CAUSES UNEASINESS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

A Paris message states that the newspaper comments betray alarm concerning the Upper Silesian situation and great uneasiness with regard to Britain's attitude. The "Temps" considers that the issue will become Britain and Germany versus France.

The "Liberte" accuses Britain of according Germany protection and urges France to stand firm declaring that owing to Mr. Lloyd George's obstinacy the fat is in the fire.

STRENGTH OF BRITISH TROOPS IN UPPER SILESIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

In the House of Commons at the question-time, Lieut.-Colonel Stanley stated that the strength of the British Troops in Upper Silesia was 4,400. The French had a larger force but the Italians smaller.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 25.

The second session of the reformed council of the United Provinces began its sittings to-day with Rai Bahadur Ananda Swarup, officiating President, in the chair. The President announced the appointment of the following panel of chairmen:—Munshi Narayen Prasad Asthna, Syed Ali Nabi, Rai Bahadur K. Paramand and Col. Stanyon.

After interpellations the Hon. Mr. Chintamani proceeded with the Select Committee's report on the bill to establish a Board of High School and intermediate education and also introduced the Allahabad University Bill and the Aerial Ropeways Bill. Pandit Jagat Narayan informed the Council that sanction of the Government of India had not been received regarding the U. P. Local Self-Government Bill and as soon as sanction was received he would introduce it. Mr. Zafar Husain then moved that a message of congratulation be sent to Lord Reading on his appointment at Viceroy.

Mr. Zahir Hussain moved a congratulatory resolution to Lord Reading on his appointment as Viceroy and hoped his Excellency's term of office will be distinguished by the promotion of contentment, peace, prosperity and speedy realisation of full responsible self-government within the Empire to the people of India. The mover spoke of the "new era" that had already dawned in the country and hoped that in the "new area" India would become a self-respecting nation and Lord Reading would be able to achieve the object of leading the people of India to its destiny.

Mr. Shakir Ali moved an amendment for the substitution in the second part of the resolution the words "if his Excellency's Government will tend to create real contentment, peace, and prosperity in India and will speedily bring about full responsible Government on colonial lines." He thought there could be no peace and contentment when there was Non-Cooperation and repression in the country. He said that the reply to an interpellation given by the Home Member, gave the impression that even educational institutions were not free from spies. Hon. Sir L. Porter rose to a point of order and said that the Home Member's reply gave no such impression. Further the speaker, while criticising the actions of local Government, Hon. Mr. Chintamani rose to a point of order and asked whether the Hon. Member by implication was not imputing any dishonesty to the Government. The President pointed out to the speaker that the resolution referred to the general state of the country and no particular Government was mentioned. Hon. Sir Ludvic Porter thought the resolution could not have been worded better and hoped the Council would unanimously pass it. Col. Sir Henry Stanyon, Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru and Thakur Jagannath Baksh Singh supported the resolution. Amendment was lost. Resolution was carried unanimously.

Lord Willingdon accompanied by his personal staff arrived in Madras on July 25th from Ootacamund.

Sir Grimwood Mears left Viceregal Lodge on July 25.

The Viceroy granted interviews on July 25th to Lieut.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney, Brigadier A. G. Hamilton and Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras.

COMPLETE SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJ.

"BOYCOTT DOES NOT CREATE ANIMOSITY."

MAHATMAJI ON POTENCY OF CHARKHAS.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee a meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mahatma Gandhi delivered a lecture on the boycott of foreign cloth Mrs. Naidu, and Mr. Mahomed Ali also spoke on the occasion, and in spite of the rain there was a large audience.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the 1st of August was nearing and they had to do their duty to their country before that date. The witness of their duty was their own bodies; the signs of their duty and sacrifice were on their own bodies. It would not be necessary then to ask anyone if he had done his duty, for the signs would be apparent to every one. Some people thought that by giving their quota towards the one crore already collected they had already done their duty. They should not think so. That Fund was for the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund, and as long as they had not gained Swaraj it could not be said they had done their duty to the great departed. It was not enough to collect money; they had to get Swaraj. When they had complete Swadeshi in this country they could say they had Swaraj. He did not mean by that that on the very day they had full Swadeshi they could get Swaraj. He had asked for a months time from the day they had complete Swadeshi, for getting Swaraj. By adopting Swadeshi they would be laying the foundation stone of Swaraj, and in the month's time they would get Swaraj.

CHARKHAS IN THE PUNJAB.

Instead of 20 lakhs of Charkhas in the whole of India, Lala Lajpatrai had assured him that in the Punjab alone there were forty lakhs. There were as many charkhas in every household there, as there were women, and a Punjabi woman thought it an insult if she was asked whether she could spin. Women liked spinning, but it was the men who were responsible for its disuse in this country, by adopting Manchester dhotis. Now that Swadeshi was being adopted the Charkha had become popular all over the country. There was enough cotton in this country; there were enough men to spin. The only thing wanting was will on their part to utilise all these things. As it was the desire of all that they should be united into one nation whether they were Hindus, Moslems, Parsis, Christians, or Jews to attain Swaraj, so it was essential that they should have complete Swadeshi to win Swaraj. Real Swadeshi cloth would be made of Indian spun yarn. There should not be the slightest trace of foreign yarn in it. Those saris which were made of foreign yarn must be discarded. Some men and women did not like to give up all their clothes at once; they wanted to keep back some, but by this means they would not fit themselves for Swaraj. They had merely wasted their money in buying foreign cloth, for they had kept a large number of their own countrymen in a condition of starvation. And those tainted clothes, they must at once throw away. White Khaddar must be worn not only on the 1st of August, but always after that.

MR. MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said there could be no friendship between two such things as God and Satan. Which were they going to follow—the God or the Satan Were they going to cooperate with the Government or to follow Mr. Gandhi. There could be no half-way in those things. They could not say they would only wear a few foreign things and give up the rest. They must be whole-hoggers. His own mother had not yet adopted complete Swadeshi, for she was spinning and weaving cloth for her own coffin.

MR. K. KAZMA

Mr. Khaliqu Kazma of Lucknow said only a small sacrifice on their part was required. They were asked to wear Khadi and that was not much. This was the psychological moment in the destinies of India and on their actions would depend the future of the country. So let them not fail in their duty at such a time.

MRS. NIADU.

Mrs. Naidu said they were asked by the previous speaker whether the people of Bombay were going to do their duty at this time. Her answer was, on behalf of her sisters, that they were going to give up their foreign clothes. She would also give a promise on behalf of the Congress Committee of which she was the President that on the 1st of August none of the members of the Congress would be found in anything but pure Khaddar. (Cheers).

QUESTIONS.

One gentleman asked whether by discarding foreign cloth they would be making themselves enemies of foreign countries. But yet that was what the "Praja Mitra" was telling them. He hoped Mr. Gandhi would tell the Editor some sensible advice to warn him from the perverse path he was treading. That paper was also creating a sense of resentment among the people against it and the speaker hoped Mr. Gandhi would say something in that regard also.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY.

Mahatma Gandhi said by wearing foreign clothes they would be turning themselves into slaves of foreigners. Those who said they would be doing harm to foreigners by not using their cloth; to them he would say that such people should go into the village and see things for themselves. They would find that more than three crores of their own men starving for want of food, and were they going to starve Indians for the sake of other countries? About creating resentment in the mind of Japan and other countries if we would boycott their cloth, he would ask whether Indians were going to make enemies of other people simply because they were doing their duty to their country. If they thought that by doing their duty to their own country they were going to create feelings of resentment in the minds of Japan, France and England against India, his answer was that in that case they should at once adopt complete Swadeshi. He did not think Japan was going to be their enemy if India did not buy her cloth. If people thought that they should wear foreign cloth for the sake of looking handsome, he would then say they were traitors to their own country.

WHAT AN EDITOR DOES.

About the Editor of the "Praja Mitra" Mahatma, Gandhi said every editor wrote either what he liked or what he was paid to write. He had not the least objection to the "Praja Mitra's" even abusing him, although he did not think that the paper was doing that. But every individual had perfect liberty to agree or disagree with him. And if they were going to penalise the editor of the "Praja Mitra" for differing from him, it would be nothing less than Dyerism against which they were fighting tooth and nail.

THE NATIONAL COLLEGE. BOMBAY.

GODREJ LABORATORY.

The Principal, the National College, Bombay writes:—

The Laboratory which Mr. A. B. Godrej, is furnishing for the use of the students of the National College taking the course of Science will be known as GODREJ LABORATORY.

The fees received from the students joining the School of Science will be utilized for the requirements of the National College.

Those students who want to join the Schools of Science should register their names in the College immediately and should see Professor N. M. Bathena between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. at his Soap Factory, Sakhali Street, Byculla.

Those who have passed their B.Sc., examinations and who want to acquire further practical knowledge in factories may see the Principal National College, 103 Tardeo, Bombay.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Bhatia Gentleman of Bombay has generously offered Rs. 1,000 for scholarships to the students of the National College, Bombay. They will be distributed according to his wishes.

SWAMI KRISHNAND.

SENTENCED TO 12 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 25.

This afternoon Swami Krishnand, a local extremist, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for abstructing the police in connection with the liquor shop picketing. On hearing the sentence a crowd of sympathisers began polting stones at any one wearing European head dress irrespective of the fact of their being Indian or European. Several arrests were made and the crowd was quickly dispersed by the police. Some thirty people have been said to have been struck by the stones.

RAIN IN CEYLON.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, July 25.

Good rain has fallen in the majority of Ceylon stations and it is now hoped the season will not be so bad as was anticipated a few days ago. The Colombo drainage system described as the most extensive and upto date in the east which has been under construction for sixteen years has now been completed at the cost of eighteen million rupees.

The Madras High Court reopened on July 25th after the mid-summer recess.

APPALLING FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

PANIC OVERWHELMING SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

APPEAL FOR HELP TO GERMANY AND AMERICA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover, the Chairman of the Relief Fund has sent a cable in response to the appeal by Mr. Maxim Gorki for aid for the starving masses saying that such an aid depended upon the immediate release of all the Americans imprisoned in Russia. The famine in Russia is of appalling dimensions and thirty millions are starving.

Trotzky has been appointed Food Dictator.

Cholera, typhus and plague are claiming thousands of victims daily and a frenzied appeal has been sent to Germany for doctors. A Berlin telegram reports complete panic to be overwhelming the Soviet Government. Mr. Gorki's tragic appeal to Germany was "We cannot pay you, but in the name of Humanity come."

JALLIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL FUND.

BALANCE SHEET

The following is a copy of the balance sheet of the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund from January 1st, 1920 to June 30th 1920, received from Lala Girdharilal Secretary of the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund:—

PARTICULARS OF INCOME.

By subscriptions from Punjab, Rs. 2,00,198-12-11½; by subscriptions from United Provinces, Rs. 30,993-4-11; by subscriptions from Bengal, Rs. 33,051-7-0; by subscriptions from Bombay, Rs. 3,05,063-2-11; by subscriptions from Central Provinces, Rs. 3,511-8-6; by subscriptions from Behar, Rs. 4,027-15-6; by subscriptions from Berar, Rs. 3,504-4-0; by subscriptions from Madras, Rs. 14,965-8-3; by subscriptions from Sindh, Rs. 37,702-13-11; by subscriptions from Delhi, Ajmer, etc., Rs. 5,560-9-0; by subscriptions from Burma, Rs. 12,897-0-0, by subscriptions from Native States, Rs. 1,238-14-3; by subscriptions from Anonymous, Rs. 1,237-15-11½; by subscriptions from Miscellaneous, Rs. 20,191-7-9; (total) Rs. 7,77,015-12-1; by temporary loan from Pandit Malaviya Jee, Rs. 26,504-11-8; by interest received up to 30/6/21, Rs. 11,385-5-3; by Advance from L. Girdharilal, Rs. 755-3-3. Total Rs. 8,16,161-0-3.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.

Property (Cost of Bagh), Rs. 5,59,552-8-9; Cheque Books, Rs. 8-15-0; Interest paid, Rs. 1-13-6; Postage Stamps, Rs. 152-1-0; Telegrams and Telephone, Rs. 647-11-0; Exchange, Rs. 34-15-0; Stationery, Rs. 85-10-6; Printing Charges, Rs. 472-5-0; Miscellaneous, Rs. 130-6-9; Establishment, Rs. 2,691-10-0; Repairing Charges of Bagh, Rs. 388-7-0; Fixed Deposit with Central Bank, Rs. 1,87,366-13-0; Deposit with Punjab National Bank, Rs. 50,000-0-0; (total) Rs. 2,37,366-13-0; Balance in Punjab National Bank (C.A/c), Rs. 9,003-14-5; Balance in Central Bank (C.A/c), Rs. 5,623-12-10. Total Rs. 8,16,161-0-3.

GOODWOOD STEWARD CUP.

THE PROBABLE ENTRIES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 11-15 p.m. July 26.

The Goodwood Stewards Cup probables are as follows:—

Glanmerin	..... Donoghue.
Orby's Pride	..... Childs.
Elfterion	..... Beasley.
Pelops	..... V. Smyth.
Valescure	Frank Bullock. ...
Princess of Mars	... Flanagan.
Lemonade	..... Weston.
Little Boy	..... Crickmere.
Strathleven	..... Morris.
Banksian	..... Rose.
Ruthene	..... Elliott.
Nightwing	..... H. Leach.
Tetrameter	..... Hulme.

The following horses are as yet without Jockeys:—Lucky Prince, Wimasu, Tete Tete, Syrian Prince, Dissolved, Service Kit, Varzy, Star Grass, Fidele.

Betting:—9 to 2 against Glanmerin, 15 to 2 against Pelops, 10 to 1 against Princess of Mars, 100 to 7 against Star Grass, 100 to 6 against Valescure.

LATEST BETTINGS.

A later message gives the following betting:—7 to 2 against Glanmerin, 8 to 1 against Pelops, 100 to 8 against Princess of Mars, Tetrameter and Polydipsia, 20 to 1 against Lemonade, Little Boy, Strathleven and Orby's Pride, 25 to 1 against Service Kit, Star Grass and Valescure, 33 to 1 against Dissolved and Elfterion, 40 to 1 against Varzy and 50 to 1 against all others.

A CORRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 25.
Recd. at 8-30 p.m. July 26.

A cabled correction from Cambridge (Mass.) says that Gourdin's record long-jump was 25 feet 3 inches and not 26 feet 3 inches as previously stated.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST "INDEPENDENT."

PLEA OF BONA-FIDE COMMENT.

MR. GEORGE JOSEPH'S STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 25.

In connection with suit for damages for Rs. 20,000 for alleged libellous statements in the "Independent" filed by Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, Madras, against Messrs. George Joseph, Editor of "Independent" and two others with regard to police shooting at Peramar in December last, Mr. Joseph the first defendant has filed the following statement to-day in person in the High Court:—The defendant regrets that being one of those who for well known reasons have accepted the programme of the Indian National Congress he is not in a position to help the court in arriving at a decision in the matter of this suit except by tendering his own statements. The plaintiff and his employers know that this defendant being a non-cooperator is at a disadvantage in the law courts to which he is summoned against his will. The suit is not a genuine claim for damages sustained by the plaintiff but is intended to serve as a poor substitute for public enquiry which it is expected of civilised Government to be ordered in all cases of shooting and killing unarmed men by the executive authority and has already served to avoid, on the ground of *sub-judice*, public discussion which became imminent in the Legislative Council.

EXCESSES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

This defendant acted under the sincere belief that ever since the war began executive authorities have been brutalised and that for the sake of the so-called order human lives have been freely sacrificed on the slightest provocation. Without stating all that had happened since April 1919 this defendant contents himself by mentioning that, when he read the Associated Press report of the occurrence at Perambur in December 1920, he felt it to be his public duty to make the comments he has made and to express the growing tendency on the part of the executive officers everywhere in India to seek to obtain so-called obedience and order by the acts of terrorism and sacrifice of innocent lives.

NO MALICE ENTERTAINED.

This defendant states that the passage quoted in the plaint forms part of a long leading article of expressions of *bona-fide* opinion and are fair comment on grave and important matters of public interest. This defendant accepted the facts as published at the time by a public news agency and inferences therefrom made by him are reasonable inferences which a journalist is entitled to make and place before the public in the interests of safety and liberty of the subjects. This defendant absolutely denies any malice. This defendant denies that the plaintiff has suffered any damage whatever to entitle him to cause of action.

"DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE."

EXAMIAATION OF WITNESSES FOR PROSECUTION

(Associated Press.)

DHARWAR, July 25.

When the court resumed its hearing of the Dharwar shooting case to-day one of the accused brought to the notice of the court the fact that two of the prosecution witnesses were made to sit on their way from the lock-up to the court. The court passed an order in writing that police depositions of some witnesses already examined in the court should be given to the accused. Upto the recess time 8 witnesses for the prosecution were examined including 6 Lingayats. One Lingayat witness stated that when he was near Datta's temple he learnt that the accused were setting fire to the liquor shop. The prosecution wanted further to ask the witness what he meant by the accused. Mr. Kabbur, Pleader, one of the accused, took objection and pointed out the vindictiveness of the prosecution. The court overruled the objection remarking that ambiguities must be explained.

WELCOME TO EASTERN THINKER.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE AT PRAGUE.

Rabindranath Tagore was sure of a unanimous and sincere welcome to Prague where his works in their English original and in translation are read and admired both in Czech and in German circles. His address on Saturday at the Czech university was listened to by an overflowing and deeply appreciative audience among whom were the English and French ambassadors, Czechoslovak cabinet ministers, and the academic world in general.

The poet chose "Buddhism" as his theme, and the beautiful thoughts of which he was the picturesque interpreter, the wonderful delicacy and depth of his phraseology, the dignity and simplicity of his manner, left an enduring impression on his hearers.

The Kosti Samajomati Shikshan Parishad of race or party has been unanimous in offering a sincere and respectful welcome to the great Eastern thinker, poet and philosopher—and rightly so, for his message is one of love and perfect humanity.

On Sunday Rabindranath Tagore gave an address to students and was later present at the performance of "Rusalka" at the National Theatre. He extended his stay at Prague by one day in order to give an address on Monday at German University, before living for Paris.—(Gazette de Prague).

BACK BAY SCHEME.

GOVT'S. VAGUE REPLIES.

FORCED LABOUR IN BIJAPUR.

TUESDAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA July 26.

The Legislative Council resumed sitting this afternoon. Questions and answers carried over from yesterday were gone through. Several Sind members were absent when their names were called, and their questions passed over. There were again some questions of interest bearing on the Bombay Development business brought forward by Mr. Trivedi and answers to these questions elicited practically not much that was not already known to the readers of the "Chronicle."

BACK BAY SCHEME.

One point however appears to be clear that in embarking on the Back Bay Scheme, Government have no definite idea of its cost and that practically they are in the hands of their consulting engineers, Messrs. Mott and Buchanan, whose remuneration is two per cent on the nett expenditure incurred on the Scheme, plus other allowances. Regarding the Development personnel, Government's answer to Mr. Trivedi's question whether any attempt was made to find out Indian engineers fit to be in charge of the different Development operations was vague though in the affirmative, and taken with the answer to the second part, which asks whether applications were invited for such posts, it means an opportunity was never given to competent Indians to fill the responsible positions. Government invited applications by advertisements for appointments from the grade of the Executive Engineer downward, and this was an answer entirely beside the point.

FORCED LABOUR IN BIJAPUR.

Replying to Mr. Trivedi's question on forced labour in Bijapur, which was commented in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 10th February last, Hon. Mr. Hayward stated the "Chronicle's" comments gave an incorrect version of the facts Thereupon Mr. Macnaghten asked a supplementary question whether it was the intention of the Government to take any steps against the "Chronicle" for publishing comments when the case was *sub-judice*.

Mr. Hayward asked for notice.

AMENDING BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Having disposed of the questions the Council proceeded to discuss the overnight's motion to refer to a Select Committee the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act whose name was described by me yesterday. Hon. Mr. Hidayatallat named a fresh the personnel of the Committee materially different from the names put forward yesterday. There were two amendments proposing the addition of the names of Dr. Batlivala and Mr. Hali. Finally Dr. Batlivala's name having been withdrawn, the other amendment to include Mr. Haji was put to the vote, and on the Council dividing, 41 were for and 34 against, and the amendment was carried, though earlier Hon. Mr. Hidayatallat, Minister-in-Charge, had declined to accept the amendment. The result of the voting was received with cheers, and in a way this is the first mild defeat of Government in this session. The new Committee consists of Dr. Dadachanji, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Rao Bahadur Gandhi, Messrs. Harelivala, Kanji Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir, Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Cadell, Haji, and Hon. Mr. Hidayatallah.

Two more bills were to be taken up and both Ministers-in-Charge, Hon. Mr. Karanjpye and Hon. Mr. Mehta declared that the Government of India's sanction had not yet been received and wanted to take up the those bills at a later stage, the Council proceeded to discuss Rao Bahadur Kale's motion for leave to introduce the Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices' Act. In opposing the motion, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the attitude of Government at present was noncommittal.

IMPRESSIONS OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 26.

While the fate of several questions of which due notice has been given is still uncertain it appears that some questions have been disallowed by the President on ground they were vague, or that the questions relating to a sentence by a judge should be refused or as asking for an opinion. In the last category is one relating to the legality of picketing. I understand Mr. Haji had given notice of question asking Government to state whether picketing before liquor-shops was illegal, and it has evidently been disallowed. Another question by Mr. Haji asking if Government was aware that general public opinion was considerably against undertaking the Back Bay Development Scheme before completing the Suburban Development Scheme appears to have been regarded as vague and was disallowed.

Some resolutions have also been disallowed by the Governor and only as sessions advances will it become how many more resolutions and questions have been guillotined either by the President or the Governor The same remark applies to the questions regarding Dharwar firing of which notice had been given. I believe, by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. Before the tea interval Rao Bahadur Kale's motion was further discussed, and notwithstanding the opposition of Government members, the leave to introduce the Bill was given, and the Council then adjourned.

Resuming sittings half an hour later the Council proceeded to consider motions of amendment to the standing orders of which there are several. In view of the arrangements for seating, it is difficult to follow the speakers. Reporters are thrust to the farthest end of the hall and the bare wooden flooring of the hall adds considerably to the distraction. Whether alterations will be made or not in due course so as to place the Reporters nearer enough, one will have yet to strain oneself to follow the proceedings. How far the Council methods are responsible for the prevailing confusion and misunderstanding. I do not wish to discuss, but it might well be stated that few members possess loud or clear voice as to make themselves understood. Some who could be expected to speak clearly do not understand English and are therefore unable to take part in the proceedings which have hitherto been conducted in English.

To consider amendments to the standing orders a Committee of seven was to be appointed. Eighteen names were in all proposed and the election was on a system of single transferable vote to enable the scrutiny of votes. The Council is adjourned till to-morrow afternoon when the names of elected members will be announced.

IMPRESSION OF MONDAY'S MEETING.

(From our Special Representative,)

POONA, July 25.

Some members whom I interviewed regarding the President's ruling re Rao Bahadur Chitale's motion for adjournment expressed considerable surprise at the ruling, and declared that if the position was to be accepted then it was easy for Government to curb all people's representatives and effectively stifle free criticism. They further said the President's ruling was wrong inasmuch as the issue raised by the motion was not at all sub-judice. The motion said nothing regarding the case against the persons under trial, it only sought to bring under enquiry the conduct of authorities in firing, and to consider the justification of such firing. In view of the President's unsatisfactory and untenable ruling, it is unlikely that the questions, of which due notice appears to have been given, will be allowed.

ABOUT 800 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The number of questions and answers, is very considerable, and I believe there are about 800 of them.

The feature of today's meeting was that there were a number of supplementary questions. Mr. D. P. Desai asked the Revenue Member whether there was any chance of getting more granks for increasing the number of wells by Tagai advances. Sir Ibrahim replied the matter would be considered.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas next came in with supplementary questions in connection with his question re the Labour Commissioner's office. He asked whether Government tried to secure Indians for the posts which were at present occupied by Europeans. The answer, was in the affirmative. Mr. Kanji then wanted to know in what way. Hon. Mr. Hayward replied that he had made personal enquiries with the assistance of their new Labour Adviser. Not satisfied, Mr. Kanji again asked whether any advertisement was given in papers, and if not, why not. At this point the President said it was a substantial question and required notice. With this remark he cut short what might otherwise have proved an illuminating discussion.

In connection with the working of the Telephone Company in Bombay having been told by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad that Government had not entered into new contract with the Company, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted to know whether any negotiations were going on between the Government and the Company. Here again the President ruled the question required notice.

ISAPUR JAIL ZOOLUM.

In connection with the alleged zoolum in the Isapur jail published in the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Kanji wanted to know by whom and of whom enquiries had been made. In answer the Hon. Mr. Hayward stated that the Inspector General of Prisons made a careful investigation of the allegations, but the answer was characteristically silent about of whom the enquiries had been made, which makes all the difference regarding the value of the Inspector General's investigation.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

About the Back Bay Reclamation there were so far two questions. In reply it was stated that reclamation works could have no possibly effect on foreshores of the Alibag and Panwell villages, or on foreshore from Worli to Mahim or further north.

Mr. Godbole's question regarding advertisements in "The Chronicle" and the Bombay Development Loan were disallowed. In answer to the same member, it was stated that the Bombay Port Trust had entrusted during the last 18 months reinforced concrete contracts of the value of seventy lakhs to Major Gammon; three and a half lakhs to Messrs. McKenzie Ltd. and one and a half lakhs to Tata Construction. As regards the P. W. D. contracts figures were promised to be furnished with shortly.

SECRETARIAT STAFF.

In answer to Mr. Harilalbhai Desai's question about any increase made in the personnel of I.C.S. members in the Secretariat staff Sir Setalvad stated that instead of one Secretary in charge of the Revenue and Finance departments, two Secretaries were provided; so in the Judicial and Political departments. Thus there were two additional I.C.S. Secretaries, drawing Rs 2,600 and Rs. 2,500 respectively. As to Deputy Secretaries, there were now five against two in the Budget for 1920 21 drawing Rs. 10,375 against Rs. 3,716. The total annual increment involved was Rs. 1.41,108.

APPOINTMENT OF LABOUR INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas elicited useful information that Mr. Herridge, who has been appointed Labour Investigation probationary enlisted in the Territorial Force at the age of sixteen, served in France from August 1915 to December 1918, and subsequently for three years as Commissioned officer in Indian regiments. His salary was Rs. 550, rising by Rs. 50 to Rs. 900, and for this post no qualified Indian could be found!

LAND TO BE ACQUIRED IN MULSHI PETTA.

In reply to Mr. Gupte, Sir Rahimtullah stated that ten thousand acres was to be acquired for the Tata Power Company in Mulshi Petta. Half of it was rice land and the other half *jirayat*, and nearly 7,600 persons were to be expropriated. At present it was not exactly known what areas would be submerged.

A striking change has been effected in the form of printing questions and answers, I am told by a member of Government that it is so with a view to economising paper. The change, however, is not conducive to facility of reference and is sometimes confusing.

AGENDA OF COUNCIL.

LIST OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the resolutions on the agenda for the third session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced its sessions yesterday at the Council Hall, Poona:—

1. This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to consider the desirability of creating a City Court for the Town and Island of Bombay, with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits or proceedings which are cognizable:—

(a) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty or as a Court having testamentary intestate, or matrimonial jurisdiction;

(b) by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors;

(c) by the Small Causes Court, Bombay

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. KANJI DWARKADAS, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council to take early steps to bring into existence suitable machinery for the prevention and early settlement of labour disputs."

2. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that, in view of the vast and alarming increase in the evils of prostitution in Bombay and of the great menace and danger which the existence of a large number of brothel-houses constitutes to public morals, health and decency, Government should at an early date introduce such legislation in this Council as would have the effect, when passed, of making brothel-keeping altogether illegal, and would make it a punishable offence for persons to live on the earnings gained by the prostitution of women and girls."

3. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor acting with his Ministers that a committee be appointed to enquire into the efforts that are being made for the education of the illiterate adult population of the Presidency, and to suggest measures that should be immediately taken by the Government and the local bodies to afford adequate facilities for education to the illiterate adult population especially of the working classes."

RESOLUTIONS BY MR. LALBHAI AMBARAM, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to the Government that all the babul trees grown in village tanks be sold and the proceeds utilised in repairing such tanks and that if additional funds be required to get the tanks thoroughly cleansed the necessary funds be made available from famine grants provided in the budget."

2. "This Council recommends to the Government that all persons who have rendered meritorious services during the war time be rewarded equally by grant of land on a fixed scale whether the persons have applied for it or not."

3. "This Council recommends to the Government that every village which has a population of or over 500 be provided with a primary school."

RESOLUTION BY RAO SAHEB HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI, M.L.C.

2. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to rule that in municipal districts where by-laws have been framed with the sanction of the Government under section 48, clauses (n), (o), (p), (r) and (s) of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901, the control of the revenue authorities under the Land Revenue Code and the rules thereunto in so far as building operations are concerned should be withdrawn as superfluous."

RESOLUTIONS BY RAO SAHEB P. G. HALKATTI, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends that Government should establish at an early date free lodging and boarding houses, one in each Division of the Presidency and in the city of Bombay, for students belonging to the depressed classes and studying in secondary schools, provision being made for the accommodation of not less than one hundred students in each of these hostels."

2. "This Council recommends to Government that clothing, books and other requirements necessary for their education at school such as slates, pencils, etc., should be supplied free to all needy children from the depressed classes studying in primary schools."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that the sum of Rs. 63,60,000 required to be reserved every year under the rules of the Government of India Act as insurance against famine be utilised for construction of minor irrigation works in those districts which are liable to frequent famines and early steps be taken by Government to survey such districts, with a view to frame such suitable irrigation schemes."

4. "This Council recommends to Government the need of so framing its educational policy as to make primary education universal by means of compulsion in the course of ten years and as a preliminary step recommends that all Local Boards should be compelled by laws to introduce compulsory primary education for both boys and girls in all villages having a population of two thousand or more, the local Government contributing the whole of the additional expenditure."

RESOLUTIONS BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE, M.L.C.

1. "This Council recommends to the Government the necessity of undertaking early legislation empowering District Local Boards to introduce free and compulsory education in selected rural areas such as those which may be declared a village for the purpose of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act or which may possess co-operative societies."

2. "This Council recommends to the Government the desirability of an early extension of the principle of local option by (a) increasing the number of, and the non-official element in, advisory committees, so as to secure a non-official majority, (b) extending their powers and functions, (c) removing the licensing function from the control of the revenue department and handing it over to the advisory committee, (d) and providing that a shop be closed on an application by 75 per cent. of the inhabitants of the locality demanding the same."

3. "This Council recommends that Government will be pleased to take steps for an improvement in the remuneration of the village officers and village servants."

4. "This Council recommends to the Government that it is desirable to invest subordinate judges with magisterial powers and allot some criminal work to them in addition to their civil work to increase their efficiency and in the interest of the proper administration of justice, and public convenience in general."

5. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council and acting with ministers the need of establishing schools for the study and modernization of the indigenous systems of medicine known as the Unani and Ayurvedic and adding and encouraging those that already exist in order that a fair number of qualified men may be available for administering to the wants of the people especially in villages."

6. "This Council recommends to the Government that in view of the uncertainty and difficulty experienced in practice, it is necessary to amend and consolidate the law governing the relations between the Inamdars and Mirasdars and permanent tenants as contained in sections 83, 216 and 217 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, so as to define in clear terms the rights and liabilities of the latter in respect of land held by them in alienated and unalienated villages."

7. "This Council recommends to Government the desirability of taking steps for adopting a method of recruitment for the post of Sub-Inspectors of Police which will ensure the employment of men of character and ability and possessing superior educational qualifications."

RESOLUTION BY MR. A. P. CHAUGULE.

1. "This Council recommends that Government should bestowed a sufficient number of schoiarships and freeships on deserving students of the depressed and the backward classes in the secondary schools and in colleges in order to encourage the spread of those branches of education against them."

2. "This Council recommends that measures be adopted to popularize primary education amongst the depressed classes by opening new primary schools for them and strengthening those already existing; and further recommends that special Inspectors from the depressed and the backward classes be appointed for inspecting and developing these schools on the lines of the special arrangements made for the promotion of primary education amongst the Mohamedans."

3. "This Council recommends that there should be at least one primary school in every village of a population of 1,000 or more."

RESOLUTIONS BY MS. G. B. TRIVEDI.

1. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the department of industries should be staffed by Indian officers and that in the eventuality of the present Director of Industries being appointed elsewhere, an Indian gentleman of industrial and commercial qualifications be appointed as Director of Industries."

2. "This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the goal of the excise policy to be followed hereafter in the Bombay Presidency is to be of total prohibition of the manufacture and import and sale of intoxication liquor in this Presidency.

(b) And that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and report as to the best and most expeditious means of reaching the said goal."

RESOLUTION BY MR. D. D. GHOLAP.

1. "In view of bringing the education within the reach of the depressed classes this Council recommends the Government that free and compulsory education should be brought into force as early as possible."

(To be continued.)

WILL TRAMWAY MEN GO ON STRIKE.

The Vice-President of the Tramways, Union writes:—

A meeting of the workshop branch of the Tramway Union was held at Dadar last evening at 5.30 p.m. consequent upon the refusal of the employers to reconsider notices of dismissal issued to 175 men of the Kingsway Workshop. The employers were asked to exercise their sense of humanity by permitting the men a few weeks longer while the rainy season lasts. The hardships from which the men must necessarily suffer in this season should have moved the employers either to dismiss the men earlier when they could have easily found employment elsewhere or after the rainy season.

Added to this injustice is the denial of the employers to concede the moderate demands of the Traffic Staff. The result is that a strike might break out in all the departments at any time.

All these facts were explained to the men by Mr. Chaman Lall who was accompanied by Mr. T. H. Khanna. The men during the day had struck work for a time but resumed duty again on being assured that the official on the spot would see them at 5-30 p.m.. When the men came out of the workshop they came shouting "Trade Union ki Jai." They, with one accord, decided to strike work, unless the employers reconsidered their decision to dismiss nearly two hundred men. Serious developments are expected unless a compromise can be arrived at.

REPRESSION IN DHARANGADRA.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTO.

AUTHORITIES' EFFORTS TO FORCE PUBLIC OPINION.

(From our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, July 24.

The Dhrangadra situation continues and receives the undivided attention of Zalawad. On Friday some twenty members of the Conference committee started for Dhrangadra and a band of volunteers left in the evening. The committee members were invited by the state to stay at the guest house. The first class magistrate, District Magistrate, and the High Court judge police omcers were present on the station. The Diwan gave an immediate interview to some members assured them he was not against Swadeshi but cannot allow agitation and excitement among youngsters the members' impression of the interview was that the Diwan was unduly excited over trivial incidents advised him to stop repression.

INQUISITORIAL POLICE METHODS.

At the guest house the condition was different. About a dozen police officers and constables were on duty preventing people from going to the guest house. In the evening the members went on a stroll in the city followed by a number of police officers. Police were seen at every little distance. People did not dare to talk with the members. Some shopkeepers even refused to allow the members to sit inside their shops lest the police might molest them. The first class magistrate, District Magistrate and the High Court judge all patrolled in a motor car the public roads. The condition of the city was so pitiable that one member discribed the scene as resembling a graveyard while an other said it was a "reign of terror". The volunteers who arrived in the evening were not allowed to lodge anywhere in the city by the police. They had to remain at the station. No five men could collect together. Under police orders all meetings, processions, demonstrations and national shouts were prohibited. At the guest house too all the judicial officers above mentioned were on duty throughout. The Committee had practically very little means to make inquiries. It was ascertained that a spinning class was closed but the spinning wheels where not broken nor were white caps prohibited by orders through the police could hardly tolerate that head dress.

COMMITTEE'S MANIFESTED.

The Committee submitted a representation to his Highness the detailing conditions prevailing and requesting him to stop all repression. It was resolved to call a special sitting of the Committee on the 31st August at Rajkot to decide to hold a special session of the Conference to consider whether civil disobedience in Dhrangadra and other such states should be resorted to. It also resolved to issue a communique for public information about the state of affairs in Dhrangadra. As no meeting could be held under the existing orders the committee issued menifestoes under the signatures of all the members to the people of Dhrangadra wherein they state *inter alia* "we have seen the condition of the city and ascertained the facts and are convinced that there is great repression and terror in Dhrangadra. We have seen that you are unhappy and you have our complete sympathy in your bereavement. We are seriously considering the ways and means whereby you may be relieved of your present troubles and assure you that we shall not shrink from taking immediately all necesary steps in this connection. Meanwhile, we advise you all-elders as well as youngsters to observe the peace to refrain from making demonstrations, to suffer all with cool courage and to inform us of happenings.

Before the distribution of these manifestoes the members had left the state guest house and were statying at the railway station in the evening all in body went to the city distributing the manifestoes freely. A little later orders were issued to stop the distribution and they were asked to leave the state limits. The members went to the railway station and left by the night train. Two volunteers—inhabitants of Halvad who went for private work were not allowed to enter state limits and they are returning to-day.

FORCING PUBLIC OPINION!

Reliable information has just been received that strnuous efforts are being made by the authorities to countermand the committee's manifestoes. At one this morning just after the committee members had left Dhrangadra people were roused from their beds and taken to the revenue officer's house, where they were asked to sign manifestoes stating that there was no repression and that they were happy people. The people gave excuses and hesitated all remained without sleeping the whole night. From early morning state officers were busy calling conversing with people of all casts and all sorts of temptations and threats are being used. An informant says that people are reminded of the repression in the year 1919, when it may be remembered, there was a strike for ten days and great repression. The people are much terrified the authorities intend finishing their work this day that external influences may not reach the people and spoil the plans of the authorities.

A BOGUS PUBLIC MEETING.

People from Dhrangadra state that great attempts are made day and night to secure peoples' signatures over the manifesto against the committee's manifesto. Three merchant friends of the Diwan took a vow not to take food and water before securing a good number of their signatures. All remain firm. Almost all merchants have refused. Only a few Brahmin land holders three goldsmiths having connections with the state and a few other insignificant persons have signed. Failing in there methods the authorities managed to pass resolutions in the name of the whole people the state made all arrangements for the meeting. Policemen were sent to call people to attend the meeting. The first class magistrate, district magistrate, the High Court Judge all were present at the meeting. Only coppersmiths, tailors, labourers and other insignificant persons numbering not more than 150 were present. A resolution against the Conference Committee was passed. Efforts to get more signatures are still going on.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIAL.

SYMPATHY OF INDIANS IN CANADA.

ROOT CAUSE OF THEIR HUMILIATION.

STATE OF INDIANS AT HOME.

Lala Girdharilal, Secretary of the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund writes to say:—

I enclose a copy of the letter which I received from S. Harbant Singh, Secretary, Untied India Home Rule League of Canada enclosing sums of Rs. 3,065 and Rs. 5,775 as contributions from his League and the Khalsa Dewan, Vancouver respectively towards this Fund. The letter speaks for itself, and shows clearly how keenly our countrymen abroad are watching the National fight here showing their sympathy actively by contributing large sums from their hard-earned incomes in distant lands.

S. HARBANT SINGH'S LETTER.

We cannot properly express what deep sorrow and pain we felt on reading in papers the heart-rending news of the incidents in the Jallianwalla Baug and other places in the Punjab. It is highly praiseworthy that the Congress has adopted the policy of Non-Cooperation after making careful enquiries into these matters and after losing all hopes of justice from the oppressors. We all heartily sympathise with this movement.

As these barbarous atrocities have been perperated in the Punjab, it is the foundation duty of all Hindu, Mussalman and Sikh Punjabees that we should steadfastly pursue the policy of Non-Cooperation. The history of the world is full with incidents which prove that in the struggle for freedom one has to face all sorts of hardships, privations and difficulties. It is essential that we Punjabees should bear sacrifices more than the people in other Provinces. We must move onward with courageous minds by sacrificing self and wealth. Every Punjabee must take a vow that he shall not enjoy a breath of rest until Swaraj is attained. Death is far better than life in bondage.

On account of this slavery the hardships and worries that we have daily to encounter in this land far away from the Motherland can not be described in such a short letter. Even if we would be very brief, it would need volumes to recount our tale of woe and misery. We are convinced that the root-cause of all our humiliation is the fact of our belonging to a conquered race.

It is, therefore, that we the Indian settlers in Canada—90 per cent of whom are Sikhs—respectively urge that to attain freedom every Hindu, Mohammadan and Sikh must resort to Non-Cooperation, and must be prepared to undergo every hardship for the sake of the Motherland. The tree of Independence can be nurtured only by the sacrifice of patriots and public workers. Although we here are poor and illiterate, yet we wish to assure our countrymen that we are prepared to implicitly follow the lead of our brethren, and each one of us is prepared to respond to the call of the Nation according to his capacity and capability.

The events of last year were still fresh in our memories that the death of Lokmanya Tilak has caused us deeper and more acute pain. At this critical juncture when India's fate is about to be settled the shock that the country must have felt by this blow of the separation of such a true and noble well-wisher of the country is beyond all description.

It is the bounden duty of all of us to keep evergreen the tree of liberty, which Lokmanya's untold sacrifices has bequeathed to the nation, and by working for it in every way to reap the fruits thereof. This attempt on our part is sure to be a source of joy to the soul of our revered Tilak Maharaj. We earnestly pray that the work started by true leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Ali brothers should bear its fruit soon. and that every Indian may become a patriot like these illustrious souls.

As we do not know your exact address, we are sending a draft of Rs. 3,065 through the Secretary, Central Sikh League. This is our humble contribution towards the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund. We realise that the sum is a very insignificant one, yet when you will realise that it is from poor Indians far away in exile, you would appreciate our effort and accept the sum in aid of the Memorial being raised in honour of the martyrs of India.

The sum collected by the Khalsa Dewan, Vancouver, amounting to Rs. 5,775 is also sent with this letter.

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LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

KHADI UNIFORM FOR EMPLOYEES.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, July 23.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held this morning resolutions were passed condemning the retention of the Seditious Meetings Act as being unnecessary and unwarranted by any act done by or reasonable to be apprehended from the citizens of Lahore and opining that imposition of this repressive measure on Lahore was an insult to people of the city and deciding that the uniform for the drivers of the hackney carriages in Lahore should be made of Swadeshi cloth known as khaddar, that in future all uniforms used by the municipal employees should be of the same material.

Another resolution considered the whole debate in the Legislative Assembly regarding the administration of the martial law in the Punjab was an attempt to whitewash the administration and the officials concerned in the atrocities perpetrated during that period in the Punjab and that resolutions passed therein offered no real satisfaction to the people at large or to the victims concerned. The committee were firmly of the opinion that the offending officials ought to have been given deterrent punishments and condemned the attempts of the Government to give publicity to such a debate as being calculated merely to mislead the public and probe out the rankling sore.

AMRITSAR PLEADERS.

DECIDE TO WEAR KHADI.

The Secretary, City Congress Committee, Amritsar, wires under date July 22nd:—

"Swadeshi propaganda is going on in Amritsar. Hundreds have already determined to boycott foreign cloth. Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Rapulal Puri and Dr. Gurbux Rai went in deputation to the barristers and pleaders they had already decided to wear national dress from the 1st of August. Their *munshis* and petition-writers have also promised to use Khadi. Arrangements are made to supply them with Khadi. It is feared that the supply will fall short."

GONDAL RLY. STRIKE.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE'S SYMPATHY.

(From our Correspondent)
WADHWAN, July 22.

The Kathiawad Political Conference Committee, which was engaged in the Dhranga dra question, took up the Gondal Railway strike resolution late at night, and resolved with one dissentient voice of Mr. Mansukhlal, to sympathise with the strikers in their present difficulties, and recommended the Thakore Sahib of Gondal to take in consideration the hardship, and loss to the public, and end the strike by satisfying the legitimate demand of strikers.

It disapproved the Railway Manager' notices because they did not consist of promises to consider even the legitimate demand of strikers, as also the manager's harsh steps against the strikers. The Committee protested against the action of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi in sending his railway servants against their wish to Gondal, and recommended him to help in ending the strike by withdrawing his men.

PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

The first annual general meeting of the Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Company, Ltd. was held in the Company's offices at 11 Bank Street, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, presiding. The Balance Sheet of the Company showing a nett expenditure during the year of Rs. 12,000 was adopted. The Directors' Report said that the Company was putting up its Mill on a piece of land at Wadala, admeasuring 20,000 square yards. The site was near the proposed new docks and within easy reach of the consumers in the Bombay market. The buildings were now nearly ready and the machinery beingg erected. The bulk of the The Company had secured the services of a competent staff from England, consisting of a Chief Engineer, a Works Manager and a Foreman. It was expected that th work of the Mill would start shortly.

The retiring Directors, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Narottam Morarjee, Purshotamdas Thakordas, Ambalal Sarabhai F. E. Dinshaw, Umar Sobani, Shantidas Askuran, Nanabhai Talakchand were re elected. Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. were appointed Auditors for the forthcoming year.

ENROLMENT AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES

FOR PATROLLING PORTION OF A. B. RAILWAY LINE.

(Associated Press.)
CHANDPUR, July 24.

Hon. Mr. Shusil Kumar Sinha, Sub-Divisional Officer of Chandpur has issued orders appointing thirty-one persons of Hajigunge locality as special constables, under section 17 of the Police Act. They have been ordered to patrol a portion of the Assam Bengal railway line. In default of compliance with the order they will be liable to pay a fine of Rs 50 each under section 19 of Police Act.

A Bangalore message of July 25th says:—The increasing agitation against the alleged levy of unduly heavy provisional income-tax accompanied by exorbitant fines has led the mercantile community into strong protests, despite the Diwan's undertaking to reconsider the particular grievances.—(A. P.).

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(BY M K. GANDHI.)

Some "ifs".

If you are a *weaver* feeling for the country, the Khilafat and the Punjab.

(1) You should weave only hand-spun yarn, and charge so as to give you a living. You should overcome all the difficulties of sizing and adjusting your loom to the requirements of coarse yarn.

(2) If you cannot possibly tackle hand-spun yarn for warp, you must use Indian mill-spun yarn for it and use hand-spun for woof.

(3) Where even the second alternative is not possible, you should use mill-spun yarn for both warp and woof.

But you should henceforth cease to use any foreign yarn, whether it is silk or cotton.

If you are a *Congress official or worker*, you should get hold of the weavers within your jurisdiction, and place the foregoing propositions before them for acceptance and help them to the best of your ability.

If you are a *buyer*, insist upon the first class of cloth, but if you have not the sense or the courage to do so, take up the second or the third, but on no account purchase foreign cloth or cloth woven in India, but made of foreign yarn.

If you are a *householder*:

(1) You should make a fixed determination henceforth not to buy any foreign cloth.

(2) You should interview the weaver in your neighbourhood, and get him to weave for you enough Khadi out of home-spun and failing that to weave out of Indian mill-spun yarn.

(3) You should deliver to the Congress Committee all your foreign cloth for destruction or sending to Smyrna or elsewhere outside India.

(4) If you have not the courage to give up your foreign cloth, you may wear it out at home for all dirty work, but never go out in foreign cloth.

(5) If you have any leisure, you should devote it to learning the art of spinning even, properly-twisted yarn for the sake of the nation.

If you are a *schoolboy* or *schoolgirl*, you should consider it a sin to receive literary training, before you have spun, carded or woven for the nation for at least four hours per day till the establishment of Swaraj.

Congress Committe.

People are asking me, whether one crore members have been placed on the Congress register. I have not the accurate figures before me, but I do know that we have nearly reached the figure, if we can be satisfied with the mere mechanical registration. Let us however understand the implication. It is that we have one crore men and women who believe in and wish to work for the Congress creed. Boycott of foreign cloth is the acid test. If we have one crore of men and women of one mind in India, we must have an ocular proof of it in our streets and villages. Do we see as we walk about, that one out of every thirty men and women is dressed in Khadi or at least Swadeshi? Do the majority of those who make our audiences present the appearance of Swadeshi? The answer must be a reluctant but and an emphatic no. I would, therefore, advise all Congress organisations to mind nothing but Swadeshi, till we have brought about a complete boycott of foreign cloth. In order to be able to do this it is high time that every Congress worker dressed himself or herself in coarse Khadi. That *must* be the Swaraj soldier's uniform. I am looking forward to the All-India Congress Committee meeting, hoping that the members will bear on their persons the mark of soldiership. If we are to attain complete boycott, say, by the 31st August, the Congress organisations must become experts in carding, spinning and weaving. Let them not write helplessly to the Ashram at Sabarmati for information and guidance. Thank God, every province has now some knowledge of these processes. The workers in each province must befriend carders (Pinjaras), spinners and weavers, learn the trade from them, so that they may be able to protect it and not compete with them. Let them also befriend carpenters and blacksmiths for Charkhas and spindles. Let them stock sufficient Khadi and sell it at cost to include the expense of running the store. In other words, every Congress office must for the time being be an arsenal for the storage and manufacture of peaceful ammunition. Is this a ludicrous or impossible demand? Was not every available hand in England, France and Germany working for furthering the objects of the war? If we believe that Swaraj is unattainable without Swadeshi, does it not follow that we must ceaselessly and intelligently devote our attention to boycott, manufacture and distribution to the almost entire exclusion of every other activity? All meetings, and all declamation at our meetings when they are held, must be stopped. We must consider our weaknesses and shortcomings, rather than contemplate the rulers'. Contemplation of the latter can only breed hatred, weakness and helplessness. That of the former and consequent action will give us courage, strength and hope. If, therefore, we hold meetings, they must be simply business meetings to demonstrate the necessity of boycott and manufacture, and to show the way thereto.

The Coming A. I. C. C. Meeting,

Much depends upon the coming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. We have no time for wrangling or idle discussion. We must be able to say, whether India can be organised during the next few months for the establishment of Swaraj and vindication of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs, whether we are of one mind on the essentials of success, and whether we are prepared to work heart and soul therefor. It is to be hoped, that responsible officials in their respective provinces will come prepared with figures as to

(a) the amount of the Tilak Swaraj Fund,
(b) the number of members on the Congress register,
(c) the number of Charkhas in working order and their total output to-date,
(d) the number of carders,
(e) the number of weavers of (1) hand-spun, (2) Indian mill-spun and (3) foreign yarn,
(f) the number of importers of foreign cloth.

They will also come prepared to give the necessary information on the prospects of civil disobedience and suspension of payment of taxes.

The Committee meeting, I hope, will be businesslike and chary of wasting a single moment of national time in vain discussion.

Mill-made khadi.

A correspondent draws my attention to the fact, that there is now on the market Khadi made in our mills and even brought from Japan. I find it difficult to believe this. Has commerce fallen so low, that it must intrude upon even sacred soil? Our mills have enough work for their machines without trying to take the bread out of the mouths of the poor workers in their cottages. But let the consumer beware. Hand-spun is unmistakable, especially when it is unbleached and un washed. Let him beware of cloth that looks like mill-made and is yet claimed to be hand-spun and hand-woven. The fact is, that hand-spun has and ought to have an individuality about it. It must have a finish peculiar to it, and it should never have the dead glossiness of mill-made cloth. Hand-spun Khadi has a roughness that is soothing. The hand-made Khadi is absorbent, light, pleasant to the touch, and it cannot be produced at 4 annas a yard without sweating both the weaver and the spinner, unless it is manufactured entirely from waste when it is flimsy and wears away after a few washes. And it is best always to buy from stores one knows. The Congress Committees in Bombay and Ahmedabad have taken to certifying stores, where pure Khadi can be purchased at reasonable prices. Only that is Khadi, whose warp and woof are hand-spun and which is hand-woven.

The kirpan.

The Kirpan—the Shikh scimitaris for the Shikh, "what", says the Secretary of the Shikh Young Men's Association, "the sacred thread is to the Brahman." And now the Punjab Government is trying to divest the Shikhs of their "sacred thread" by restricting its length and breadth. Much as I abhor the possession or the use of arms, I cannot reconcile myself to forcible prohibition. As I said three years ago, this forcible disarmament of a people will be regarded by history as one of the blackest sins committed by the British Government against India. If people want to possess arms, they ought to have them without ado. But in the case of the Shikhs who have held Kirpans without let or hindrance all these years, the crime is worse. The Secretary has no difficulty in proving, that this war against the Kirpan has synchronised with repressive measures adopted against this brave community. The reason too is obvious. The Shikhs have attained political consciousness. They are not content merely to kill at the bidding of their officers. They want to weigh the *pros and cons* of a cause in which they are called upon to fight. Above all, they want to know where they "come in." They want to become equal partners. This is intolerable, and they must be put down. The bravest among them have, as the Government imagine, been silenced. I can only hope, that rather than surrender their sacred weapon, the Shikhs will court imprisonment. We cannot learn discipline by compulsion. We must learn not to use arms or to use them with responsibility and self-restraint, notwithstanding the right to possess them.

The Beauty of it.

By the kind permission of Pandit Motilal Nehru, I reproduce the following instructive and entertaining description, word for word, of his life at Ramgadh where he was recently recuperating:—

The climate and the surroundings of the little hill top on which I am perched all by myself save for one servant has agreed with me remarkably. There is a trace of asthma and cough still left, but it is bound to disappear with returning health and strength. The only pity is that I am not allowed sufficient time for the after-cure, and this is due to the past sins of professional life which are still following me. Out of the hundreds of briefs on my hands when I suspended practice, there were two which I could not give up. One of these cases came on immediately before Sarup's marriage, and was to a certain extent responsible for the breakdown of my health, and the other is now interfering with my rest cure. It is a long original trial and begins on the 5th of July requiring three or four days' previous study. I am trying to have it shunted off after the All-India meeting in Lucknow, but have provisionally fixed the 30th June as the date of my departure from Ramgadh. If I am only allowed a couple of weeks more, I can promise you that I would be as strong as a bull, but perhaps it is not safe for a non-violent non-cooperator to be so strong in body.

You will be interested to know the kind of life I am leading here. In the good (?) old days, two kitchen establishments—one English and the other Indian—accompanied me in the hills. After *chhota-hazri* in camp, we would start off for the jungle with a full equipment of rifles, short guns and ammunition, and on occasions with quite a little army of heaters and killed such innocent creatures as came on our way till late in the afternoon—lunch and tea being served in the jungle with as much punctilious care as at home. A hearty dinner awaited our return to camp, and after doing full justice to it we slept the sleep of the just! There was nothing to disturb the even tenor of life except occasional annoyance at a stupid miss which saved the life of some poor beast. And now—the brass cooker (purchased in Delhi when we were all there for the opening of the Tibbi College) has taken the place of the two kitchens, a solitary servant not over-intelligent that of the old routine—three small bags containing rice, dal and masala that of the mule loads of provisions (I shall never excuse Kamla for making these bags of Bideshi cloth instead of Khadi)—one square meal of rice, dal, vegetables, sometimes khir (milk and rice cooked together) in the middle of the day, that of breakfast, lunch and dinner a la Anglaiser—lots of fruit with morning and afternoon tea and an occasional egg or two when available. The Shikar has given place to long walks and the rifles and guns to books, magazines and newspapers (the favourite book being Edwin Arnold's Song Celestial which is now undergoing a third reading). When it rains hard as it is doing now, there is nothing but to write silly letters like this. "What a fall, my countrymen!" But really I have never enjoyed life better. Only the rice has given out, and I have applied Brahman-like for a dole from the ministerial stores of Jagatnarayan who happens to be near.—"Young India."

AFGHANISTAN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

FORTHCOMING CELEBRATIONS.

(Associated Press.)
PESHAWAR, July 25.

The Kabul newspapers announce the forthcoming celebrations on a grand scale of Afghanistan's "Independence Day." The main festivities will commence at Paghman on the 6th of August and will last some ten days. The programme includes an arts and crafts exhibition, an agricultural show, horse racing camel and elephant races, sports and a military display. The occasion is to be celebrated similarly but on a smaller scale in all the provincial capitals. Paghman, it is said, is being developed in a lavish manner as hill station and a summer capital for Kabul from which it is some 35 miles distant.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MAIN SOURCE OF REVENUE.

One of Czechoslovakia's most important industries is the production of sugar. The Republic is the only European State which can export this commodity and is the second largest beet-sugar producer in the world, having some 500,000 acres of beet under cultivation. In 1920—1921 some 715,000 tons of sugar were made, 189 factories and refineries being engaged in the industry. According to a report just issued by the Foreign Trade Department, the Republic, after satisfying home demands, had some 360,000 tons available for export, of which 216,000 tons have been sold, producing 2,426 million crowns. Inclusive of the sugar sold to France and Austria in the way of "compensation," that is, in exchange for other commodities, and assuming that the stock which still remains in hand will be sold at the market price prevailing today (which is very considerably lower than the prices hitherto obtained) the total amount accruing from the export of sugar for 1920-21, is about 4,000 million crowns. After deducting the home costs of the sugar and the expenses of transport etc. there is a net profit from export of 2,000 million crowns. This sum was devoted to the purchase of flour from England, America and other countries, and although it did not suffice for the quantities of foodstuffs that had to be purchased, it is not difficult to realise of what supreme importance for the Republic the sugar industry of this country is. (Gazette De Prague.)

SCAPEGOATS OF OFFICIAL WEALTH.

A correspondent writes from Patan, (Baroda State) under date July 17:—Mr. Motichandra Rai Nandi was a Sub-Inspector of Police. In connection with the riots that took place at Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad on the 12th of April 1919, he was made the scapegoat to succumb to the wrath of the higher officialdom. After the first enquiry made by a District Superintendent of Police in connection with the riot the Sub-Inspector was degraded to a 4th Grade Head Constable. Thereupon he made an appeal to the Deputy Inspector General of Police who refused to hear it. He then submitted a memorial to the Government of Bombay through the Inspector General of Police who, on his own behalf, started a fresh enquiry and dismissed the petitioner after 6 months. Mr. Nandi then made another memorial to the Bombay Government that the Government refused to interfere in the matter. He is now proposing to make a memorial to the Viceroy.

The agents for the British Indian business interest in Bangalore propose convening an urgent meeting with a view to demand a special representation in local bodies and the Legislative Council to discuss measures whereby the community could cooperate the removal of the existing iniquities.—

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Swan Pen	4 10	Crown and Sword	3 12
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Swan Safety	6 12	Wilkinson	4 8
Hardware	2 6	Rodgers Knife	2 8

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in Indian music
AT
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on Thursday 28th July at 5-30 p. m, (S. T.)
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Don't miss this nice opportunity of hearing this uncrowned King of Songsters
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will give their concert in Poona at
NAPIER CINEMA——
on Saturday 30th July 10 p. m. & Sunday 31st July 4-30 p. m.

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A MORVIAN FANTASY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The catechismal malevolence of Mr. Barucha towards the Borvi Thakore has made me shorten my forehead and broaden my eyes in one facial operation.

So, Thakore Sahib, you get the better part of a crore of rupees per annum as your income. Whew, a jolly big sum. You must invest it properly. Take my advice. I am an old fox. Don't open *more* Schools and Colleges, don't create *more* Municipalities and Dispensaries. The former are shambles of discontent and sedition, the latter have to handle things none too aromatic or pleasant. (*More* Schools, etc.. I have said. I have momentarily forgotten that Zero multiplied by a billion remains impudently unaffected, like His Grizzly Rotundity a certain Native Prince I know of). I say, buy more Handley-Pages; 'airy nothings' is a lie of the poet. Or, you might buy a colossal mansion in the Isle of Jerricho, like a brother Prince of yours of prodigious enligheenment lately did, at a trifling cost of a few hundred thousand pounds. I lay your grateful subjects will dutifully crane their lanky necks forward to the edifice over there, and fell themselves amply rewarded for quite a world of treasonable sufferings Or better still, take a circumnavigatory trip. There are goodly places to be seen. There is Monte Carlo; there is the Riviera; there are the opera-houses, featuring Eve's choice progeny; etc., etc Best of all, order out a few mobile batteries of machine-guns, and blow the pernicious brood of villainous Morvians out of the State. Vile Canaille, daring to question how I spend my life, *my* money! Right you are, Morvi-Maharaj. No Indian Prince is a robber,—barring the ancestry of some. His money is *his*, and he can spend it how he wills. What other business has the meddlesome tax-payer than to pay reverentially, and never to say Nay.

You might think here is another confounded whelp out for another scurrilous attack. Nothing of the sort, I assure you. I don't want to cut into your happiness in any way. You are an old one of 67, and old age is entitled to compassion and respect. And you married only last year, and a bride-groom, even an old-new one, is entitled to the felicitations of friends and foes alike. I only want to remind you of your duties and interests. These two thinks are in reality one. If you do your duty, your interests are automatically secured. In this way it will reduce the debit side of your account in the Scrolls of Nemesis, and one is thereby taken farther off from the Newgate and Bow-street of the final Judgment Court.

You might also be wondering who the dickens I am, and what the mischief a sort of bloke. For one thing, I am no snob, though I am your humble servant. For another, I don't like murder. No, I am utterly against it. Nor do I like others doing it. But, I do like a like a mollycoddle dangling murrily by the gallows-rope, or a numskull's pate battered to splinters, if he deserves it. Yes, the sight does my heart incalculable good,—more good, in fact, than the peridoical jugglings of the honest Latin alpabet, to wit, the Honours List.

Loyal Cleo, a prayer to you. In your faithful record of the world's existences, activities, felonies, and infamies, to the end of the edification of my successors, give an *ek dum* prominent place to the authropogical wonders labelled "I. P."—(Indian Princes).

Believe me, Thakore Sahib, ever your.

TROUNCING BLUDGEON.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The puerile efforts made by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the Ahmedabad District and his assistants to exercise their statutory control over the Ahmedabad Municipal Primary schools, have only resulted in making them ridiculous in the eyes of the public. The strange and undignified course, adopted by the Deputy Educational Inspector and his assistants in their dealings with a Municipality which has repeatedly declared its policy in unmistakable terms, is quite inexplicable to us, unless we assume the complete intellectual bankruptcy on the part of the officers of the Educational Department of this division.

So early as February last, immediately after the Municipal Board resolved not to accept any more Government Grant for Education, the Schools Committee passed a resolution to the effect that the inspecting officers of the Government Educational Department would no more be permitted to inspect or examine Municipal Schools. The resolution was duly communicated to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad District and the Educational Inspector Northern Division. Shortly afterwards, taking advantage of the temporary suspension of this resolution by the President of the Municipality, the Deputy Educational Inspector attempted to take the Municipality by surprise by writing to the Chairman Schools Committee in the evening of Friday, 11th March that he would commence the Examination of the Municipal Schools in the morning of Saturday, the 12th March, even though he knew full well that the Municipal Schools had already been examined independently of him. Happily the Municipal Schools had then Examination holidays and consequently the unpleasant scenes were avoided. Everybody, who is conversant with Municipal Regulations knows full well that the President's order of suspension of any resolution of an executive committee is only valid if it gets the approval of the whole Board.

The particular order of suspension was referred to the whole Board, which threw out the order of suspension and ratified the School Committee's original resolution. The Collector's order of suspension met with no better fate. Thus the Policy of the Municipality was clearly defined and the educational authorities were more than once distinctly informed of that policy. In spite of that, one afternoon in the month of March, the Deputy Educational Inspector, with one of his assistants, paid a surprise visit to one of the Municipal Schools and wanted to check the examination results with a view to ascertain whether the promotions were given judiciously. The poor Headmaster of the school was in a fix. He immediately sent for the Chairman, who came up on the scene and distinctly gave the Deputy Educational Inspector to understand that he would not be permitted to check the examination results. The poor Deputy Educational Inspector was nonplused. He had quietly to walk out of the school.

As if this was not enough, in the month of April one of the Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors wrote to the Chairman, Schools Committee that he with another colleague of his would visit the Municipal office to examine the Educational accounts of the Municipality. He was at once informed in the clearest possible terms that as the Municipality had resolved not to accept any Government Grant for Education, neither he nor his colleague would be permitted to examine Municipal accounts. In spite of this clear reply, one of the assistant Deputies visited the Municipal office and demanded the account book. Of course the Head Clerk of the School Board office politely asked him to get out of the Municipal office.

One would have thought that these repeated rebuffs would have made the Inspecting officers of the Educational Department a little wiser. But no; like the Bourbons, they were determined never to learn and never to forget. As if nothing had happened all these days, in the latter part of the month of June, the Deputy Educational Inspector addressed a letter to the President of the Municipality informing him that he would commence the inspection of the Municipal School on the 4th July and sent with the letter an elaborate programme of Inspection. On receipt of his letter the Schools Committee passed a resolution tant the Deputy and his assistants raided his assistants would not be permitted to inspect the Schools and communicated it to the Deputy Educational Inspector. The inspection was to commence on the 4th, but these wise heads took a week to discuss deliberate and decide their line of action. At last early in the morning of the 11th instant, the Deputy and his assistants raidded all of a sudden four Municipal Schools in batches of two. But they counted without their hosts. Everywhere they were given a reception they deserved. They were distinctly informed either by the Chairman, or by one of the members of the Schools Committee or even by the Headmaster of a School that they would not be permitted to inspect the schools. They had no other recourse but to walk out of the school premises crest-fallen. We trust this bitter experience of the 11th instant will make the inspecting officers of the Government a little wiser. They will thus no more in future expose themselves to public ridicule but find out better means to assert their statutory control over Municipal Primary Schools, if they have any. We admit that the policy of non-cooperation, adopted by the Ahmedabad Municipality in matters Educational, is in response to the call of the Nation, so clearly expressed at Calcutta and Nagpur and no Educational officer however resourceful could have made the Municipality to alter that policy But at the same time we cannot help remarking that a more intelligent and tactful officer at the helm of affairs would have managed things in a more dignified way without creating such a muddle and making his subordinates the laughing-stock of the whole town.

TERRORISM IN BELFAST.

CATHOLIC HOUSES BARRICADED.

The Special Correspondent, of the "Daily News" wrote to the paper from Belfast on June 15:—

"Nationalist opinion in Belfast regards Sir Hamar Greenwood's speech in the House of Commons last night as an endorsement of a state of affairs the logical end of which is the extermination of the Catholics of the city.

The "Irish News" to-day makes the desperate suggestion that the 450,000 Catholics of the six counties should organise for their own defence.

The only alternative suggestions one hears are equally drastic. By two persons I have been told there can be no solution but a complete severance between the Protestant and Catholic communities. One of these is a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

EVACUATION REMEDY.

The other, a prominent man in the Nationalist councils, said he could see nothing for it but for the Catholics to leave the city altogether.

The suggestion made by the "Irish News" is not very practicable. The Government has already seen to it that the Catholics shoud be deprived of their arms, while the old Ulster Volunteers were officially recognised, put into uniform, and given rifles and revolvers to supplement those they already possessed.

The special constables recruited entirely from Orangemen are apt to act according to their own notions of impartiality when called upon to quell a riot between their own kith and kin and their hereditary enemies. The evil is aggravated by a system which allows the specials to continue living in their own Orange districts, so that there is nothing to prevent them in their spare time from taking a hand in the fueds of their neighbours.

A SINISTER HINT.

Sir Hamar Greenwood's hint or threat that the policing of the six counties may be handed over to the Northern Parliament discloses an unpleasant prospect to the Catholics, who have observed the way in which some of the specials go about their work. The Catholic areas of the city, indeed, are in a pitiable state of terror when they have reason to expect a visitation.

Barricades of sandbags have been erected by combatants. Some men climbed out on roofs and sniped at their opponents Altogether four persons were killed yesterday, one, a 12-year-old boy, being shot by a sniper.

The shooting continued to-day in a desultory way, and two or three additions to the list of wounded are reported."

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 25th July, 1921.

Futures at New York: Oct. 12.23; Jy. 12.65; Mar. 12.97

Liverpool, 25th July, 1921.

Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.O.C.: July 8.27; Oct. 8.57; Jan 8 70; Liverpool Mar. 8 78

London 25th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1 3 7 16 Steady
Bar Gold—	—	£5 14/8 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot—	—	—8 3/4 Unsettled

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 26.

In accordance with lower advices reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 357½ and advanced to Rs. 339. It then gradually declined to Rs. 334½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 335. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 335½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 335½ and closed at Rs. 340½.

Our market for ready cotton had a little easy feeling yesterday. Though sellers were offering Rs. 5 lower per candy then the previous day buyers were not inclined to operate, and only about 2,500 bales were reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 26th July 1921

F. G. M. G. Broach July August,... ... 340 1/2
Fully Good M. G. Bengal — .. —
" " September 291 1/2
Fine Oomra's ... ... July, .. —
" " .. .. .. September, 340

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th July 1921.

F. G. Broach July August, — — 336
Fully Good Benga .. — —
Fully Good Bengal September — 289
Fine Oomra's ... . —
" " .. .. .. September, 336

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

Description					
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	...	306	291	274	..
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	346	336	316	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	376	366	346	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	361	351	331	.. ..
M.G. Broach	..	349	339	324	..
Southerns 7	..	..	360	350	340

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th July, 1921.

Cotton	12,045	Bales.
Wheat	26,367	Qwts
Linseed	8,238	"
Rapeseed	3135	"
Gingellyseed	Nil	"
Popyseed ...	380	"
Groundnuts	632	"
Castorseed	1910	"
Rice	720	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	4934	"
Mowraseed	Nill	"
Gram	1094	"
Jawas	Nil.	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	2531	"
Bajra	1068	"
Coal	3,646	Ton.

COLOUR-MARKET.

July 26.

Since last four five weeks the market keeps quiet and less than normal business passing. The rates are more in favour of buyers than the sellers. The stockists are found offering concessions from the bazaar rates for the sake of business. The home quotations are weak and Colour Manufacturing countries have begun to enter into very keen competition. American quotations are not competitive owing to the unfavourable exchange rates. Japan cannot compete as their stuff is generally found inferior to German and English. In some of the Dyes England is fairly competing with the German stuff; still as regards the Aniline-Dyes German Stuff is found to be superior by the merchants here. Local inquiries are dull and some business passing in Alizarine and Congo-Red. Sulpher Black had some small purchase. Megenta Crystals had local consumers demand. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine are steady without any good business passing. Metanil Yellow ordinary quality had fair demand. General tone is steady and there are no immediate prospects of improvement.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 11/32
Bank Demand	1-3 3 8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s..	1-3 3/4
For. Demand	290
American Dollars	443
Hongkong Dollars	218
Shanghai	300
Japan	210 1/2
Singapore	182

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

26th July, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

MILL STORES

July 26.

The Quotations are as under:—
Healds Re. 3-8; Reeds As. 0-5-6; Roller cloth K Rs. 11/12; Roller skins Rs. 85/120; Cylinder and Dof. fillet Rs. 1-6-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 85; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Doop Box Pickers Rs. 13; Slubbings Rs. 45; Rowings Rs. 36; Conical Pirn 5in. Rs. 9; Ring Rabbeth Rs. 13.

CHEMICALS.

July 26.

The market is quiet. Demand is practically small. Quotations are, however, same without fluctuations. A steadier tone is expected shortly. Sizing starches are steady with a tendency to rise.

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 26th July, 1921.

	per Maund, Rs.	a.	a.	P
Copper	3/4	84	8	0
Do.	1	89	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	94	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	94	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	94	0	0
Do.	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		..		
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English Brass		59	0	0
Brass-Barrs		38	0	0
Lead		53	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 26th July, 1921 Bazzar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30 ..	69	0	0
Whar, Karachi Bangla	73	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	13	0	0
Raspessed Yellow Cawnpore	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	15	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	85	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	60	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppuyseed, White	17	0	0
Groundnuts	82	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	57	0	
Vras Cotton Seeds	46	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April May	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Sept.	10	8	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.	..		
Linseed May	..		
Linseed Sept.	18	15	6
Lineseed Dec.	..		
Rapeseed April-May	..		
Rapeseed June-July	..		
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan. ..	..		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan. ..	..		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	..		
Wheat June-July	..		
Wheat Vug. Sept.	..		
Wheat Oct. Nov.	..		
Linseed Sept.	..		
Linseed Dec.	..		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 26.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 33-2-6.
Bars Silver ready 104-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 11/32.
D. D. on Paris 290.
3 M/sa D. A. 315.
T. T. on Japan 211.
London Silver Spot D 38 3/4.
London Silver forward D 38 1/4.
American Cross rate 3.58.
Paris Cross rate 46.30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
5 per cent. War Loan 85.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 100/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 65.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, 63.

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but after several fluctuations closed steady. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3000, By. Cotton 1420, By. Dyeing 1927/8, Century 1240, Cent. India 4850, Colaba Land 3160, Coorla 3075, Currimbhoy 2065, David 1865, Fazulbhoy 1750, Finlay 1305, Ind. Bleaching 255. Ind. Malwa 807/8, Kastoorchand 1600, Kohinoor 3840, M. Petit 5200, Morarji 7250, New Great 1215, Pabani 1060, Pearls 1460, Phoenix 1312/8, Premier 245, Shapurji 520, Sholapur 17000, Simplex 1100, Standard 3600, Swan 1335, Swadeshi 5190, Tata Mill 1650 and Vishnu Cotton 2125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 940, B. Burma 565, B. Burma N. I. 172 pr, Bt. Burma pet. 14/4, B. Tramway 157/8, B. Flour 1750, B. Steam 335, Bundi Cement 51 Ind. Cement 430, Katni Ord. 325. Katni Defd. 1450, New India Assurance 22/8, Tata Iron Ord. 115, Tata Iron Defd. 695, Tata New Ord. 100, Tata Iron N. Defd. 605, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 100, and Scindia Steam 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The market for jute shares ruled dull with only a small business passing through. The coal shares were very strong and a large turnover was put through at improved rates. The following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 18/4, Bengal Giridih 28/4, Bengal Bhatdee 14/4, Bhalgora 33/12, Bhulanbararee 64/8, Bilbera 8/8, Borrea 40, Dhemo 13/6, Burrakur old 54/8, new 51, Caledonian 11/8, Central Dharmaband 16/4, Church 12/4, Deoli 48/6, Empire 10/8, Equitable 41/4, Chusick 28, Gopalichuck 13/12, Jainty Central 23, Kasta (Country) 7/12, Karanpura 60, Marine A. 12/12. Neetooria 1/8, New Beerbhom 39/4 and 38/8 odd lot, Lodhia 12/12, North Damuda 10/12, North Laikidi 12/12, Patmonah 11/8, Pularitand 8/10, Ranegungee 66, Samla Kendra 19/12, Satpukuria 9/12, Searsole 12, Sendra 33, Sowardih 12, and 12/8 s.l., Union 16/4.

Jute:—Clive 27/10, Howrah 36/4, Kankanarah 368, Nahati 330, Reliance 33/4, Waverley 8/8 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bridge 2/6, Bengal Paper 74 Bengal Nagpur Cotton 430, British India Corporation 11, Central Provinces Cement 7/4, Dunbar Cotton 546, Hume Pipes 8, Imperial Bank (Country) 239, Indo Burma Tin 5/14, Kesoram Cotton 17/12, Reliance Jute debs 97/12, Tinnevelly Textiles 15/4.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60 and small lots at 60/4. War Bonds (short loans) 100/6, 1925 100/4 and 1930 100 per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and eleven thirty-seconds pence.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The depression at the head of the Bay has developed into a storm which probably will move towards the Orissa coast. Bombay monsoon has weakened in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Sind west Rajputana, east of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the east of United Provinces, Central Punjab, the west of Central Provinces, east Baluchistan and southernmost Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein one inch, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab two, Berhampore one and a half, Mymensingh two, Dinajpore three, Balasore one and a half, Karachi a half, Bikaner three quarters, Rajkot two, Bhuj a half, Bombay Mangalore one and a half, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum one, Poona, Belgaum one and a half, Hyderabad (Deccan) one, Mercara four and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase in northeast of peninsula and Chota Nagpur.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 26-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to July 26th 1919.		1920.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1	68	59	07	40	60	29	31
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	2	19	59	99	43	33	31	73
Esplanade (Gok. To) Hospital	2	12	55	55	41	45	31	48
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.	2	66	58	25	45	73	32	87
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th July, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south-eastern districts, Ambala and Hissar reporting 0.61in. and 0.32in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Lahore and in the south-east humidity is in excess. Temperature is considerably higher than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Allahabad, Mainpuri and Agra reporting 1.80in., 0.60in. and 0.15in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.42in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and Karachi and in defect at Ajmer and Jodhpur. Both day and night temperatures are considerably higher than usual in Rajputana; the latter is also above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Rain has fallen nearly generally in south Gujarat and in Cutch and Kathiawar; Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Surat and Ahmedabad report 1.00in., 0.37in., 0.29in., 0.31in. and 0.22in. respectively. Skies are heavily clouded and at Deesa and in Central India West day temperature is higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts; Jubbulpore, Saugor, Chanda and Raipur reporting 2.56in., 0.45in., 3.28in. and 0.37in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Ratnagiri report 1.68in. and 0.38in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Belgaum and Nizamabad report 0.36in., 0.64in. and 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces probably under the influence of a storm from the Bay of Bengal. There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces, the south-east Punjab and in the northern and eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Rajputana and south-east Madras. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.68in. at Bombay, 1.00in. at Bhuj, 3.28in. at Chanda, 2.56in. at Jubbulpore and 1.80in. at Allahabad. Day temperature is higher than usual in and about Rajputana, the west United Provinces, the north Central Provinces and Central India West. The sea is moderate or rough on the west coast.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan and Central India West with a few falls in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th July, 1921:—

The depression at the head of the Bay has developed into a storm which probably will move towards the Orissa coast. The Bombay monsoon has weakened in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, the Konkan, Malabar, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Sind, west Rajputana, the east of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the east of the United Provinces, central Punjab, west of the Central Provinces, east Baluchistan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Bassein, one inch; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab two; Berhampore one and a half; Mymensingh two; Dinajpur three; Balasore one and a half; Mercara four and Ootacamund one.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

July 26.

S S Calcutta Maru, Matsushita, Kobe.
S S Risaldar, Hinton, Karachi.
S S Hampstead, Brewer, Durban
S S Dirphys, Papa Constantopaulo, Calcutta.
S S Gamaria, Evans, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Coconada, Dayya, Busreh.
S S Metan Maru, Shiwam, Calcutta.
S S Hwah Yik, Paromer, Hongkong.
S S Hachimura, Johnson, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bolton Abbey for Hamburg.
Steamer Kongon Maru for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dilwara for China.
Steamer Alipore for China.
Steamer Risaldar for Java.

S S Calcutta Maru:—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru, 3218 tons, Captain G. Matsushita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Company's steamer Risaldar, 3691 tons, Captain C D Hinton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

S S Hampstead:—The steamer Hampstead, 3221 tons, Captain A. J. Brewer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gamaria, 3232 tons, Captain J Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Company's steamer R G Dagge will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

July 26.

S S Caledonia for London:—76 cases mica block, L Chotalal and Co.; 3 tons lentels, King King and Co.; 1 bale woolen carpets, 27 bales cotton carpets, King King and Co. 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 7 cases gum trayoconti, M A M Hamedni.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—800 cwt. apawan seeds, Volkart Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—303 bales wool, B. Harbnan and Co.; 1 packages woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co..

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—4 packages woolen carpets, Grindlay and Co.;

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—75 bales cotton fly, K. Norain and Co.

S S City of Borda for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. 320 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Warturn for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.; 1540 bales cotton. H Kayani; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tevere for Trieste:—165 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Tevere fo rVenice:—55 bales cotton, I Carsondas; 1 bale woolen carpet, 15 bales dor mats, Darling and Co.

S S Winkfield for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Hugli for New York:—200 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1500 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 800 bales cotton, Nanalall Manlal and Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Kobe:—600 cwt. gumkatharoo, M H Debashti.

S S Atak Maru for Kobe, 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Atak Maru for Yokkachi:—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagpur for Hongkong:—41 cwt. gum Arabic, M H Debashti. 22 bales cotton, W H Brady and Co.

S S Nagpur for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

S S Hwhyih for Hongkong:—52 cwt Jennel seeds, 45 cwt. gum googal, E G A Kyum.

IMPORT

July 26.

S S Narkunda from Adelaide. Agents M. M. and Co.:—22 tierces, 105 pibes, 145 casks tallow; 10 cases bacon, 12 cases cheese, 36 cases drippings, 6 cases sauce jams and canned pines, 200 cases preserved meat, 1660 cases preserved fruits, 32 cases biscuits and cakes, 33 packages dried fruits, 300 cases jams, 20 cases sauce, 2 2 cases lard, 26 bags cratton seeds, 51 bags areca nuts, 91 half chest, tea; 255 bags green tea, 52 bales mattress, 1 case old brassware 15 bars silver.

S S Naderi from Calcutta. Agents Turner, Morrison and Co.—5371 tons coal.

S S Skuld from Bangkok. Agents F F. Campbell and Co.:—1525 pieces teak planks 88893 pieces, 9431 bundles teak scantlings. 151 pieces teak squares 1702 bales cotton.

S S Hwahyih from Basra. Agents A. Nemazee:—105 bags attari and lmonds, 48 bags kernels, 19 bundles, S. meals, 2 cases syrup.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 25th July, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,582
Temperature of Air	degrees	81.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78.6
Dew Point	"	77.7
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.885
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky	cloudy—10,	8 8
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	"	83 7
Minimum do do		76 4
General directin of Wind	W, WSW.	
From Midnight to Midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	219
Fall of Rain	inches	0.49
Total fall during month	"	30.74
do. yesr	"	57.53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26ht		1.94

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	2nd Mar.	m10 14	28 0
		10 1a	26 11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Tuesday.	2nd Mar.	m3 20	15 8
		4 16a	18 7

A Bhavnagar message of July 25th says:—The Bhavnagar Railway Union has passed a resolution deprecating the alleged harsh measures adopted by the Gondal Darbar and sympthising with the strikers in their struggle. They have also requested the Gondal Darbar to appoint a Conciliatary Board to consider the grievances of the strikers.—(A. P.).

FIRING IN SIND.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The incident at Matiari, near Hyderabad, reported in a previous wire, has been the subject of a press note issued to-day. A meeting of the local Aman Sabha and Anti-Non-co-operation Association had been convened for that evening by the president, Khan Sahib Hasan Ali Shah. Early in the day local agitators had placed boys and men along all the roads and the lanes for the purpose of preventing people from attending the meeting. During the meeting a large crowd collected on the outskirts and obstructed the proceedings by shouting abuses and throwing brickbats. At the conclusion of the meeting this crowd became so menacing that those present were afraid of making their way home through it. The Mukhikarkar and First Class Magistrate, who was present at the meeting, sent a policeman to escort a party. The latter was driven back by a shower of dust and missiles. The Mukhitikarkar then directed the Sub-Inspector of Police to accompany the party. The Sub-Inspector made a special appeal to the leaders of the crowd to keep their followers in order. The latter, however, continued to incite the crowd, calling on it to kill the Sub-Inspector and the police. A shower of dust and misiles followed. The Sub-Inspector was struck on the temple and brought down on to his knees. He then gave order to fire a sowar who was the only policema armed. The sowar fired eight or nine shots with the result that one man was killed and nine were injured but none seriously. Soon after the arrival of the Investigating Officer medical help was sent for from Hyderabad for the treatment of the injured.

CONCILIATION BOARD REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The report of the Conciliation Board constituted to deal with the recent strikes on the High Railways under the management of Messrs. Martin and Co. is published. The Board considered the grievances of the employees and both the parties having taken reasonable and temperate attitude, all the points in the dispute have been settled. The Board has also secured consent of both parties to the establishment of a joint works committee for the settlement of future differences. Had joint works committee existed, the report says, these grievances might have been remedied or dissipated before they had assumed larger proportions.

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE TO MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Newbould and Suhrawardy an application was made on behalf of six persons who had been arrested on a charge of disobeying the Magistrate's order. It was alleged that after nine Congress volunteers had been sent to lock-up under section 109 Criminal Procedure Code the accused and others were leading a procession on 2nd July through the streets of Chittagong near the girls' school. The District Magistrate ordered them to disperse which they disobeyed. The police then arrested Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, and twentyfive others leading the procession and prosecuted them before Mr. S. C. Sinha, Deputy Magistrate. The petitioners made various allegations against, trying Magistrate and other local authorities. Their Lordships issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the case against the petitioners should not be transferred to a magistrate outside Chittagong or from the file of Mr. S. C. Sinha.

FAMINE IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The Secretary of the Famine Relief Committee, Rahuri Ahmednagar District has addressed the following letter dated the 21st July to Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor Bombay:—

Sir,—I am sure you will be interested to know that contributions have been received by the Famine Relief Committee up to date and also to learn in what ways some of the moneys have been spent. Since your gift of Rs. 25 on June 29th, the following sums have been received:—

Mr. F. J. Sanjana Rs. 10; Messrs. Ralli Brothers' staff Rs. 15; D. M. Darowala Esqr. Rs. 10; Mrs. M. D. Setna Rs. 10; Seth Manari Manekrao Rs. 100; Mr. N. J. Sanjana Rs. 10; Total Rs. 180.

This money has given help to more than three hundred people as it has been given in very small sums and to none but the most urgent cases. We have this morning given Re. 1 to three adults and three children, who had been without food for three days. The people are eating leaves and roots of trees, mango seeds, crushed between stones, and the fruit of the *nim* trees.

Many of these people have no clothing left. Do you not think that some of the Mill owners would be willing to send some cloth to be made into garments? They often have mill ends and damaged cloth, which would be most useful to the Committee.

Good rain has fallen and cattle will soon have an abundance of grass. The price of grain has not fallen, and at least four months must pass before any harvest can have an influence upon the market prices.

We thank you for all you are doing to keep these poor people alive, and hope that many more friends may be interested to help them in these hard times.

ANIMAL SACRIFICES IN PUBLIC STREET.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

The following letter dated the 21st July 1921 has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

Sir,—I beg to bring to your kind attention that some low class Hindus, viz. Vagnaries, Kamatis etc., are in the habit of sacrificing animals in the public street called Durgadevi Street on the Duncan Road and from the information that has been supplied to me from several merchants trading in that locality, I can say that the sacrifice is not offered in the vicinity of the temple but the goats etc., are slaughtered in the most ruthless manner in the lane outside the temple. Hearing this on the 19th instant, I had personally visited the place in company of some merchants and after seeing two gentlemen who, I believe, were the trustees, I returned from the place disappointed, as the trustees, although they showed some sympathy, regretted their inability in stopping this cruel custom, particularly because of their current Ashad month, which is famous for such bloody offerings.

I was informed by the trustees themselves that even on ordinary days in the year animal sacrifice is offered to Goddess Durgadevi with the exception of a few days in a month. If the Police cannot interfere in this matter of religion may I request you to see that these animals are not sacrificed in the public street under reference, as killing of animals on a public road or a street is illegal.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and anticipating a favourable response.—Yours etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY,
Secretary,
Bombay Humanitarian League.

BOMBAY CATTLE POUND.

SCANDALOUS CONDITIONS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by the Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Humanitarian League:—

To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Sir,—We beg to draw your attention to the following facts.

That having received complaints from various reliable quarters, we, in company with some responsible gentlemen visited the Cattle Pound (near the Kennedy Bridge) and we actually saw the cattle in a most pitiable condition. They were standing without grass or water in the open yard of the pound. While we asked the man in charge of the cattle pound to open the gate he refused to do so and asked us to go in the pound from above the fence. We did so and saw that the strong animals had occupied the space reserved for grass. The grass was put in a closet-like room with wooden bars in it. It was difficult for the animals to eat sufficient grass—nay, the hay was picked in straws, which was rather a futile attempt on their part to satisfy their voracious hunger. The weaker animals were crushed, kicked and beaten by the stronger ones and it was very hard for them indeed to have even a look at hay. Then, again, we saw the water tanks quite empty. Not a drop of water was there and some of the cattle were trying in vain to get water from them.

The time we visited the place, it was raining. There were about one hundred cattle and some goats. They were seen shuddering in cold and rain in the open yard, as there is no sufficient accommodation with shelter. This sort of conditions of the animals is simply shocking and pitiable and we are of opinion that the Government should provide sufficient shelters and make proper arrangements for the fodder and water, in view of the fact that the Government receives fine and fodder charges.

Hence we suggest for your consideration the following points and hope that they will receive your earliest attention.

(1). There should be sufficient sheltered accommodation for at least one hundred and fifty cattle.

(2). Each animal should be supplied with a sufficient quantity of hay every day.

(3). There should be a sufficient number of water troughs and all the animals should be watered at least thrice a day.

(4). There should be at least two or three men to look after these animals and provide them with fodder and water.

If the measures suggested above will be put in practice, we hope, a lot of misery of these poor dumb animals of God will be mitigated.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and soliciting a favourable response.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.
MAGANLAL M. SHAH.
Joint Secretaries.

July 21, 1921.

BURMA PRESS ON PRESS ACT REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON July 25.

The Press Act Committee report has been received in Burma with varying degrees of favour. The "New Burma" welcomes the repeal, but observes "unless the whole of it is entirely repealed and the liberty of the press governed by unwritten law" the freedom of the press will be unnecesarily curtailed. "The Rangoon mail" says that the repeal will afford some relief, but does not agree that with the disappearance of this Act, papers will get entirely free for "the Press Act has been only one of several fetters with which newspapers have been shackled in this country" "what is wanted is the amendment of all repressive laws, specially sections 124A and 153A of the Penal Code, so as to bring them in line with the spirit of the present time". All journals including the Anglo-Indian times are unanimous in denouncing the novel suggestion about the inscription of Editors' names. Regarding the liability of Editors the "Rangoon mail" suggests that the Law should specify that an editor is liable only for the reading matter.

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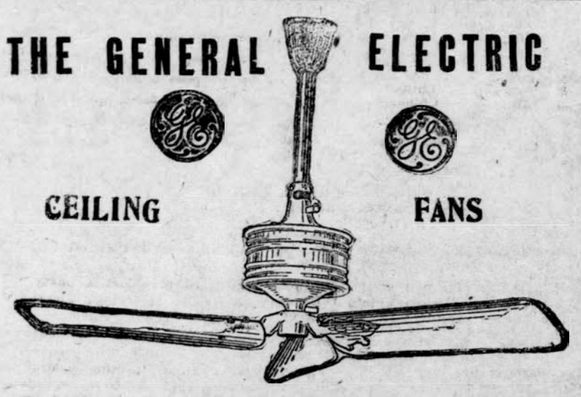

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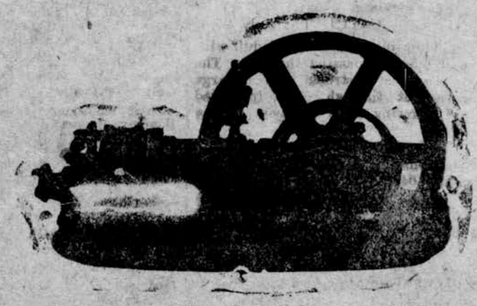

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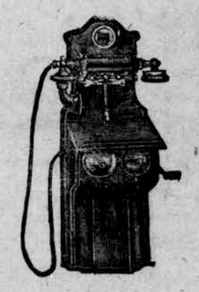

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RAILWAY POLICE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The report of Railway Police Committee has been published today. It exhaustively deals with the question of the railway police, its personnel, and organisation, handling and guarding of goods, protection of passengers, pilgrim traffic, and other allied matters. The report which is unanimous makes the following recommendations:—

(1) The watch and ward should be properly organised as a railway unit under a superior officer at the headquarters of the railway and should be entirely removed from the control of the station staff.

(2) There should be improved supervision over the handling staff by regular officers of the reorganised watch and ward or by special travelling inspectors and travelling parcels clerks should be employed.

(3) Steps should be taken to discourage rough handling (paragraph 29).

(4) District Traffic Superintendents should see that the system of handling contracts is not abused.

(5) There should be more effective protection of goods in covered wagons (a) by rivetting (or locking) and (b) by the fitting of protective plates to wagon doors.

(6) Improvements in the (a) lighting of station yards and goods-sheds and (b) shed accommodation should be pushed on as far as financial considerations allow.

(7) More protection should be given to parcels at the stations by the provision of moveable cages.

(8) The practice of unreasonable insistence on clear receipts should be checked and open delivery should be facilitated (para 42.)

(9) Further precautions should be taken for the security of consignments of fruit and liquor.

(10) Local Governments should consider the question of extending the railway police jurisdiction to private sidings in colliery areas.

(11) The provincial system of organisation should be retained.

(12) A central bureau of information and advice should be created.

(13) Special detective and investigating agency for the railway police should be created in each province where not already established.

(14) The system of having a separate administrative officer preferably an Assistant Inspector General is the most satisfactory.

(15) An experiment should be made of putting the deputy superintendents in charge of sections and the question of the abolition of the inspectorships considered.

(16) Special courses of training for all ranks should be arranged.

(17) The rules on certain fundamental matters of procedure should be uniform throughout India.

(18) The primary responsibility for maintaining good relations between the railway officials and the railway police should be considered to rest with the police and the superior officers should see to it that such relations are maintained.

(19) Constant attention should be paid to promoting cooperation between the railway police and the district police.

(20) The issue of telegraphii reports o shortages from seal intact wagons to the railway police should be discontinued and fortnight o rmonthly classified summaries substituted and all cases of shortage from wagons with damaged or missing seals should be registered as thefts.

(21) Rules should be amended [illegible] nece sary in regard to seal checking by the railway police.

(22) Officers in charge of railway police stations should be given power to search within the limits of the district police station through which their section of railway runs.

(23) The railway administrations should consider the setting apart of compartments adjoining third and intermediate class carriages reserved for females for the use of their attendants and relatives (para 114).

(24) Protection should be afforded to the passengers on the night trains by the extended provision of bolts on doors and the employment of police guards of suitable strength. The changes proposed involve some small additional expenditure but their adoption will, the committee believe, save the Government, the railways and public many times their cost every [illegible]

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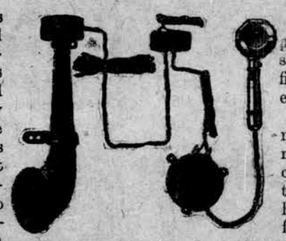

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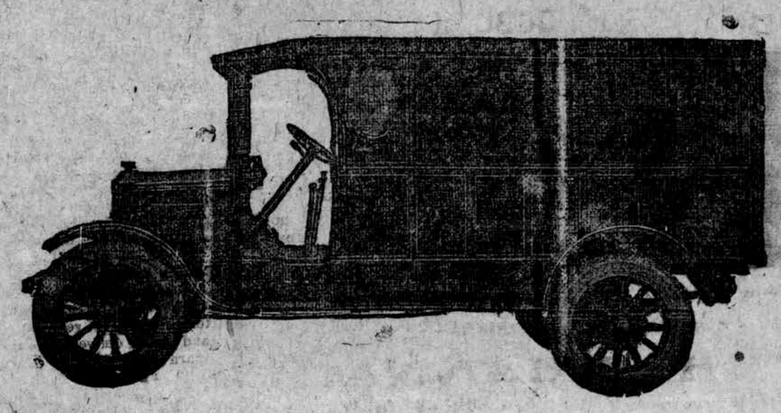

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